Hovercraft water services by Bombay

3395. SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a persistent demand for introduction of Hovercraft Water Services from North of Bombay to South of Bombay;

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter;

(c) whether both the Eastern and Western Suburbs are to be linked to South Bombay by Hovercraft; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d) Some requests have been received for introduction of Hovercraft services in the Bombay region. The Central Government do not propose to operate any Hovercraft services in this region.

Complaints against Station Master/ Asstt. Station Master etc. of Vikhroli Railway station in Bombay

3396. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some complaints have been received recently against the Station Master/Asstt. Station Master and other Railway Staff of Vikhroli Railway Station in Bombay; and

(b) if so, what action the railway Administration has taken against the said staff?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

88 RS—8

Filling up of posts in Tamil Section of the Central Hindi Directorate

3397. SHRI N. RAJANGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that five out of the eight posts in the Tamil section of the Central Hindi Directorate, and that of the Assistant Director (Tamil), are still lying vacant;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 48,007 students studied through the English Medium section of the Directorate from 1976 to 1988 and ninety-four posts were sanctioned, whereas for 69,138 students who studied through the Tamil Meduim section during the same period, only eight posts were retained;

(c) whether out of the twenty-six posts sanctioned recently for correspondence courses in the Directorate, not a single post was earmarked for the Tamil Section; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, but so far as the staff for Tamil meduim section is concerned, 13 more posts were added to the Unit, keeping in view the actual requirement, thus bringing the total number of posts to 21.

(c) and (d) No specific media-wise earmarking is done. Periodically staffing is, however, made, keeping in view the requirements of different media courses.

Licensed contract agreement for business on Railway Stations/Platforms

3398. SHRI N. RAJANGAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any licensed contract agreement on the Railways wherein sole-selling-right clause is provided/available for conducting business on stations and platforms, available for conducting business on stations and platforms, if so, what are the details with names thereof; and

(b) what is the number of licensed contracts where in the tenure is more than five years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) M/s. A. H. Wheelear and Co. have sole selling right at certain individual stations, mentioned in the agreement executed with them except that the railways can permit sale of Books etc. by non-profit making institutions or philanthropic institutions. The sole selling right, however, does not extend to allotment of stalls on new platforms at stations where Wheelers have sole selling right.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Facilities at Anand Vihar station in Delhi

3399. SHRI N. RAJANGAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided a new railway station named Anand Vihar in the Capital;

(b) if so, whether Catering, Vending Book-Stall, cycle stand etc., facilities have been provided at the Station;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is any provision for expansion of this stations as a Junction station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Anand Vihar is a Contractor operated halt station which is open for passengers only.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There is a proposal for providing a directional terminal at Anand Vihar. This would be finalised when necessary land is acquired by Delhi Development Authority and handed over to the Railway.

Delayed/cancelled flight of National Airlines

3400. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR:
SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of Air India and Vayudoot flights delayed in each of the last six months;

(b) which flights were cancelled during the said period and the reasons for cancellation in each case; and

(c) what is the number of these flights which were cancelled due to engine or other mechanical/maintenance troubles and lack of supporting ground facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) Percentage of Air India flights delayed 30 minutes and above, during the last six months is given below. Information in respect of Valudoot flights is being collected

and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha:—

September, '88	9.57%
October, '88	13.62%
November, '88	14.11%
December, '88	11.17%
January, '89	12.63%
February, '89	11.95%

(b) During this period, 87 flights of Air India were cancelled due to engineering problems and six flights due to operational reasons. Information in respect of Vayudoot flights is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Details are being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Profits/Losses by State Road Transport Corporation

3401. SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the profits/losses earned/incurred by various Central and State Road Transport Corporations/Authorities in each of the last three years and the current year and also the cumulative profit/loss in each case stating the investment made in each case; and

(b) in what manner the profit/loss performance of Government buses, compare with those of the private buses during each of the last three years; both under the Delhi Transport Corporation stating the similar comparison in different States also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of the Vishwa Hindi Vidyapeeth

3402. SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pelased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question Nos. 1981 and 3292 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 10th August and 7th December, 1988 respectively and state:

(a) what are the comments of the UGC Chairman on the draft bill prepared by the sub-committee constituted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development for the setting up of the Vishwa Hindi Vidyapeeth especially to facilitate the study of Hindi by foreign students;

(b) what progress has been made so far in the light of these comments;

(c) what is the time-schedule of the establishment of the Vidyapeeth; and

(d) whether the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, had promised and made announcement for the appointment of a committee for establishing this Vidyapeeth; if so, on which date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) The UGC Chairman has opined that in all the Universities Hindi. Departments have already been established. Therefore, to set up separate Hindi University would not be feasible. Secondly, there may be demands from other quarters for setting up universities on Language basis. Therefore, to establish any University on the basis of Language is not desirable.

(b) The suggestions of the Chairman, University Grants Commission were discussed by a Sub-Committee in its meeting held on 17th August, 1988. The draft Bill is being studied in the light of the deliberations by the Sub-Committee

(c) No time-schedule has been laid down for the establishment of the Vidyapeeth.

(d) On the basis of a decision taken in the meeting of Karya Karini Upa Samiti of Hindi Shiksha Samiti held on 15-9-1983, a Sub-Committee was constituted to examine the proposal of the establishment of the Vishwa Hindi Vidyapeeth. At the time of inauguration of the Third World Hindi Conference, the late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi had referred about this sub-committee in her inaugural speech on 28-10-1983.

3403. [*Transferred to the 30th March*, 1989].

Road mishaps in India

3402. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA:

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of the dead and injured in road mishaps in the country in each of the last three years; whether India's average rate of accidents is very high in the world, proportionate to the number of vehicles in the country; in what manner it compares with the accident rates in the world;

(b) what are the reasons for India's high rate of mishaps;

(c) what steps have been taken since independence to ensure safety on roads in the country; and

(d) what have been the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The total number of persons killed and injured in Road Accidents during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Persons Killed	Persons injured
1986	40,000	1,75,700
1987	42,900	1,83,300
1988 (Provisional) .	46,600	1,91,800

According to the latest comparable figures available, the rate of persons killed per thousand vehicles in India works out to 4.27 as compared to 0.3 for U.K., 0.4 for France and 4.4 for South Korea and 6.3 for Pakistan.

(b) The analysis of accidents data reveals that the main factors responsible for road accidents are human failure, driver's fault, mechanical defects in vehicles, bad roads and hetrogeneous mix of vehicles, in growing numbers, consisting of extremely slow moving to high speed vehicles, operating on limited road capacity.

(c) and (d) The Central Government, from time to time, has written to the State Governments to ensure strict control in the matter of issue of driving licences, grant of fitness certificates to vehicles etc. State Government have also been asked to make suitable provision in their respective M. V. rules for use of safety devices like speed-governors, compulsory fitment of indicators, auto-dippers etc. Besides this, they have also been requested to set up driver training schools to impart training to the applicants of driving licences. The new Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 being brought into force soon, provides for driver training as a pre-requisite for issuance of licence to drive transport vehicles. Provisions designed to promote road safety include establishing road safety councils at National and State levels, prescribing qualifications for officers of Motor Vehicles Deptt. of the States, maintenance of State Register for driving licence and for registered motor vehicles, establishing Truck Parking Complexes along Highways etc.

Road Safety Weeks are organised to bring in public awareness in respect of observance of road discipline. Road Safety Week was last year observed during 6—12 June, 1988, another road safety week is scheduled from 3rd to 9th April, 1989.

Implementation of National Perspective Plan

3405. SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 3291 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 7th December, 1988 and state:

(a) what steps have been taken to implement the recommendations of National Perspective Plan on Women regarding reservation of 80 per cent seats from Panchayat to Zila Parishad level and local municipal bodies for women; and

(b) what has been State-wise response in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) The Prime Minister has already made a statement in Parliament in this regard. Necessary follow up steps will be initiated shortly.

Development of Wayside Amenities for Passengers on National Highways

3406. SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the State-wise number of sites selected for development for passenger oriented wayside amenities under the Government's scheme mooted in August, 1986 along the high traffic density National Highway at every 100 Kms. or so;

(b) what is the State-wise number of such sites where Government have successfully offered to the developers, the required land, telephone, electricity, petrol pump and loans; and

(c) what are the details of developers who have accepted them alongwith their locations; if not offerred, in what way the development of the passenger-oriented wayside amenities sites is to be promoted; and by when they are likely to be in operation-

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) At present, 13 sites (one each in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura) have been selected for development of passenger-oriented wayside amenities along National Highways under Government financing.

(b) and (c) Under private sector financing, preliminary selection of five sites has been made and letters of intent have been issued. Three of these sites are located in Uttar Pradesh and one each in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. Details of selected entrepreneurs and locations are given in the enclosed Statement. *(See below)*. Private entrepreneurs have to arrange the land themselves and develop the amenities through own resources. Government assistance is limited to allotment of a petrol outlet subject to fulfilment of criteria laid down by the Ministry of Surface Transport and Ministry of Petroleum. Final selection will depend on appropriateness of the site and eligibility of the entrepreneurs for petrol pump.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name and address	N.H.	Proposed Location	State
1	Sh. P. Narendra Dev 5-122, Roya Nagar Gannavaram-521101 Krishna Distt. (A.P.)	5	Km. 33!3 near Talapraluw village between Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam (about 34 kms from Vijayawada)	Andhra Pradesh
2	Lt. Col. C.D. Sharma 72 Venus Apartments 40 Cuffe Parade Colaba, Bombay-400005.	17	At/near Hathkhamba in Maharashtra (17 km from Ratnagiri).	Maharashtra
3	M/s. Binu Kapoor 604, Katra Neel, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-110006.	24	5 km from Garh Mukteshwar towards Gajraula. (The place is at the intersection of road from village Kaka Thar Tehsil Hasanpur).	Uttar Pradesh
4	Sh. K.N. Kedar, Supreme Service Station Dealers : Indian Oil Corpn. Ltd. Kedar Farm, Garh Road, Hapur.	24	Existing petrol pump on Delhi Garh Road (At km. 57.3)	Uttar Pradesh
5	Sh. Anil Dutt Kaushik Pragati Enterprises, CB-166, Naraina, Ring Road, New Delhi-110026.	24	Between Garh Mukteshwar and Moradabad (36 kms from Garh and 30 km from Moradabad).	Uttar Pradesh

Stopping of Grants to Archery Association of India

3407. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had stopped dealing with the Archery Association of India and its President, Prof. Malhotra on the grounds that he had been elected President of the Archery Association of India for the third term against Government guidelines;

(b) whether Government have stopped grants to the Archery Association of India and clearance of Archery teams for international competitions;

(c) whether Shrimati Vidya Stokes, President of All India Women's Hockey Association has already been Secretary and President of the Federation for three terms against Government guidelines and Government never took similar action against her and her Federation; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has decided not to give any financial assistance to the Association. The Question of clearing Archery teams for participation in International events is under consideration of the Department.

(c) Similar notices had also been issued to the Indian Women's Hockey Federation. They have since held their elections as per Government Guidelines.

(d) Does not arise.

Effect of change in Leadership in Sri Lanka on Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement

3408. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY:
DR. ABRAR AHMED KHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the LTTE resorted to violence even during the recent elections in Sri Lanka;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the Indian troops who were maintaining peace in Sri Lanka have returned to India; and

(c) whether Government consider any threat to the Indo-Sri Lankan Agreement in view of the change of leadership in Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

त्रिभाषा फार्मूले के संबंध में प्रधानाचार्यों की आशंकाएं

3409. **श्री अजीत जोगी** : क्या **मानव संसाधन विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के विद्यालयों के प्रधानाचार्यों ने हाल ही में हुई अपनी एक बैठक में यह अभिमत व्यक्त किया है कि केन्द्र सरकार की नई शिक्षा नीति के अन्तर्गत त्रिभाषा फ़ार्मूले के संबंध में सेन्ट्रल बोर्ड आफ़ सेकण्डरी एजुकेशन द्वारा जारी किए गए अनुदेशों का पालन करना व्यावहारिक और संभव नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या दृष्टिकोण है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि यदि पूर्ण रूप से इन निर्देशों का पालन किया जाए तो विभिन्न भाषाओं को पढ़ाने के लिए न तो शिक्षक ही उपलब्ध होंगे और न ही इस कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन पर होने वाले व्यय को वहन करना आसान होगा ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस निर्णय को सम्पूर्ण देश के सभी विद्यालयों में लागू करने से संस्कृत का अध्ययन बंद हो जाने की संभावना है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में शिक्षा और संस्कृति विभागों में राज्य मंत्री श्री एल० पी० शाही : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) से (च) केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा सितम्बर, 1988 में जारी की गयी माध्यमिक स्तर पर अध्ययन योजना में वर्ष 1968 और 1986 की शिक्षा नीति में निहित त्रिभाषा सूत्र में यथा अपेक्षित भाषाओं के शिक्षण के लिए प्रबन्धों को निर्धारित किया गया है। यह सच नहीं है कि नयी योजना के अन्तर्गत संस्कृत के अध्ययन को हानि होगी क्योंकि वे सभी छात्र जो "ए" स्तर पर हिन्दी का अध्ययन करेंगे, वे हिन्दी के साथ संस्कृत का अध्ययन करेंगे। इसकी बोर्ड की परीक्षा में जांच की जाएगी। फिर भी माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने भाषा के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा जारी की गयी अध्ययन की नई योजना के कार्यान्वयन पर रोक लगा दी है। केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय को ध्यान में रखते हुए उपयुक्त निर्णय लेंगे।

मध्य प्रदेश में रेल फाटकों पर पुलों का निर्माण

3410. **श्री अजीत जोगी** : क्या **रेल** मंत्री 24 फ़रवरी, 1988 को राज्य सभा में अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 208, के दिये गये उत्तर को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में

रेल फाटकों पर निर्माण करने के लिये स्वीकृत 11 पुलों में से एक भी पुल का निर्माण पूरा नहीं हुआ है और न ही निर्माण कार्य की प्रगति संतोषजनक पायी गई है,

(ख) उन पुलों की संख्या कितनी है जिनका निर्माण-कार्य चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) शेष पुलों के निर्माण कार्य को पूरा करने में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद) : (क) यद्यपि 11 ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल में से किसी भी पुल का कार्य पूरा नहीं हुआ है तथापि, राज्य सरकार के साथ मिलकर इन पुलों पर कार्य शीघ्र शुरु करने के लिये प्रारम्भिक व्यवस्था की कार्यवाही चल रही है। 5 पुलों पर निर्माण कार्य पहले ही शुरू किया जा चुका है।

(ख) एक।

(ग) इन पुलों का पूरा होना मुख्यत: राज्य सरकार द्वारा निष्पादित किय जाने वाले पहुंच-मार्गो के पूरा होनें पर निर्भर करेगा।

रेल विभाग में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारी

3411. **श्री अजीत जोगी :** क्या रेल मंत्री 2 मार्च, 1988 को राज्य सभा में अतारांकित प्रश्न 983 के दिये गये उत्तर को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ग्रुप क (वर्ग-I) और ग्रुप ख (-वर्ग II) के पदों के लिये आरक्षित कोटे, जो पहले से ही अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये अपेक्षित कोटे से कम है, को भरने के लिए पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान क्या प्रगति की गयी है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद) : पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों की भर्ती से संबंधित प्रगति निम्नलिखित है।

ग्रुप-ए (श्रेणी-I)

वर्ष	अनुसूचित जाति		अनुसूचित जनजाति	
	सं०	प्रतिशत	सं०	प्रतिशत
*1986-87	686	10.34	198	2.98
1987-88	697	10.36	211	3.13
ग्रुप-बी (श्रेणी-II)				
*1986-87	931	15.08	203	3.28
1987-88	1025	15.74	226	3.47

*संशोधित आंकड़े

अध्यापकों को राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार

3412. **कुमारी सईदा खातून:**
श्रीमती सत्या बहिन:

क्या **मानव संसाधन विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) जिन राज्यों के अध्यापकों को राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार प्रदान किये गये, उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) अन्य राज्यों के अध्यापकों को भी इसी तरह के पुरस्कार प्रदान न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में शिक्षा और संस्कृति विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एल० पी० साही) : (क) और (ख) शिक्षकों के राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कारों के लिये नामांकन सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों से प्रत्येक वर्ष 5 सितम्बर तक आमन्त्रित किये जाते हैं। उन अध्यापकों के नाम, जिनके संबंध में राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों से समय रहते सिफ़ारिशें प्राप्त की जाती हैं, 5 सितम्बर को घोषित कर दिये जाते हैं। फिर भी, उसके बाद प्राप्त सिफ़ारिशों को तभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाता है, जब भी वे प्राप्त होती हैं और एक विशेष वर्ष के लिये सभी राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार अनुवर्ती वर्ष के लिये 5 सितम्बर को इस उद्देश्य के लिये आयोजित एक विशेष समारोह में प्रदान किये जाते हैं। वर्ष 1987 के लिये राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार 5 सितम्बर, 1988 को सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों के अध्यापकों को प्रदान कर दिये गये हैं, सिवाय जम्मू और काश्मीर तथा लक्षद्वीप प्रशासन के, क्योंकि इन सरकारों ने राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार 1987 के लिये अपने अध्यापकों की सिफ़ारिश नहीं की थी। वर्ष 1988 के लिये राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कारों के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, जम्मू और काश्मीर, नागालैण्ड और अण्डमान और निकोबार प्रशासन, दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा लक्षद्वीप प्रशासन को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों के अध्यापकों के नाम की घोषणा कर दी गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, और लक्षद्वीप के अध्यापकों के संबंध में प्राप्त सिफ़ारिशें विचाराधीन हैं। जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य ने वर्ष 1988 के पुरस्कारों के लिये अपनी सिफ़ारिशें अभी तक नहीं भेजी हैं। नागालैण्ड, अण्डमान और निकोबार प्रशासन तथा दादरा और नागर हवेली ने सूचित किया है कि उनके पास वर्ष 1988 के राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कारों के लिये सिफ़ारिश करने के लिये उपयुक्त अध्यापक नहीं है। वर्ष 1988 के लिये पुरस्कार 5 सितम्बर, 1989 को प्रदान किये जायेंगे।

Suicide by a Student of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Gwalior

3413. PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one student of Kendriya Vidyalaya Gwalior No. 1 recently committed suicide;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been ordered in this regard; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof; if not what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The investigation report revealed that a student had broken open the cup-board of teacher and stolen the books from there and admitted the guilt. The Principal advised him not to indulge in such misdeeds in future, Next day it was reported that the boy had committed suicide. Further, when the principal with an employee of the Vidyalaya went to the parents for paying condolence, he was assaul-

ted by the father and other members of the family and severely beaten. A FIR was lodged by the principal with the police station Gwalior.

Concessions available to Foreign Tourists

3414. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:
SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have been from time to time encouraging the inflow of international tourist traffic to India;

(b) whether a number of concessional schemes are available for foreign tourists; if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that promotion of domestic tourism has not been encouraged by Government with the result that Indians are not aware of the places of tourist centres; and

(d) what steps are being taken to promote domestic tourism in the country and what steps are being taken to give travel concession on Indian Airlines to the Indian tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has made consistent and regular efforts to encourage the flow of international tourist traffic to India.

(b) Yes. Sir. A compelte list of concessions available for foreign tourists is attached. *(See below)*.

(c) and (d) The promotion of domestic tourism has engaged the attention of Department of Tourism. For domestic tourists the Ministry of Tourism has been assisting State Governments in putting up Yatri Niwas and Yatrikas. Further special concessions are made available for construction of budget accommodation.

Statement

(i) The Summer Saving Scheme:—Department of Tourism alongwith Air India has launched a major campaign in the European Market to promote India in the summer months which are traditionally lean as "affordable India". Special packages have been brought out by Major travel trade wholesellers offering low cost packages during the summer months.

(ii) The Department of Tourism together with Jammu & Kashmir Tourism and Air India have launched a major world-wide campaign to promote Kashmir during the forthcoming summer season. Special Kashmir Promotion Seminars have been held in East Asia, South Asia, Japan, Europe and U.K. Indian Airlines offer a 10 per cent discounted return fare at US $ 90 Delhi-Srinagar-Delhi.

Indian Airlines offers following concession to the foreign tourists:—

(a) Discover India—US $ 400.

The Discover India fare is available on the domestic network of Indian Airlines for unlimited travel within 21 days of the start of the journey, provided no city is touched more than once except for purposes of transfers/connections.

Travel is permitted year-round. Payment is to be made in foreign currency.

(b) IndiaWonderfares—US $ 200 each.

The India Wonderfare consists of four fares priced at US $ 200 each of which permits unlimited travel for one week within the North, South, East or West India regions. It gives year-round economy class travel between any cities in the region of

your choice provided you don't touch the same point more than once except for the purpose of transfers and connections. Payment is to be made in foreign currency.

(c) Youth Fare—25 per cent off

Those between the ages of 12 to 30 years are eligible for this discount. It is applicable on the domestic and Indo-Nepal sectors against US $ tariff. Travel is permitted year-round.

(d) South India—30 per cent off.

This discount is available against US $ tariff for individual travellers on specified South India Sectors of Madras, Tiruchirappali, Coimbatore, Trivandrum, Cochin, Bangalore, Madurai, when combined with Travel from either Sri Lanka or Maldives through the gateway points of Madras, Tiruchirappali, Trivandrum. It is also available for groups of 10 or more passengers on the sectors specified above, without the combination and gateway point requirements.

Indrail Passes

The Railways issue Ind-Rail passes for 7 to 90 days and also one day passes against payment in foreign exchange.

Foreign exchange earned by Indian Airlines and Vayudoot

3415. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:
SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) what is the foreign exchange earned by Indian Airlines/Vayudoot during the last one year;

(b) whether the foreign exchange earned by these airlines is much less than the previous year; if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) whether it is a fact that foreign exchange earned by these airlines is not utilised for the procurement of sophisticated equipment used for the maintenances of the aircraft; and if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) and (b) Foreign exchange earned by Indian Airlines and Vayudoot in 1986-87 and 1987-88 is as follows:—

	1986-87	1987-88
		(*Rs. in crores*)
Indian Airlines .	204.33	205.97
Vayudoot . .	0.12	0.30

Both Airlines have earned more foreign exchange during 1987-88 than 1986-87.

(c) There is no nexus between the foreign exchange earned and foreign exchange utilised for the procurement of equipment by the airlines. Foreign exchange required by Indian Airlines and Vayudoot for procurement of sophisticated equipment, etc. is released by Government from time to time on need basis.

Pak proposal to reduce Troops and Arms by India and Pakistan

3416. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI KAPIL VERMA:
SHRI SHEO KUMAR MISHRA:
SHRI B SATYANARAYAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a statement of Pakistan's Prime Minister Mrs. Benazir Bhutto made to a Calcutta weekly that she wants to persue her country's proposal made to India by General Zia four years ago

for mutual reduction of troops and arms; if so, what is Government's reaction thereto;

(b) what is Government's reaction to Pakistan refusal to renew the trade agreement between two countries since July, 1978 and Mrs. Bhutto's evasive remarks that SAARC was examining this very question; and

(c) what is the present arrangement of trade between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Government have seen reports of Prime Minister Ms. Benazir Bhutto's remarks on mutual reduction of troops and arms. Government feel that it is in the mutual interest of India and Pakistan to take steps that would improve the climate of relations between the two countries leading to reduction in their defence spending so that scarce resources could be diverted to developmental activities.

(b) and (c) The India-Pakistan Trade Agreement does not fall within the purview of SAARC and is a purely bilateral issue. Government had approached the Pakistani side for renewal of the India-Pakistan Trade Agreement signed in 1975 when it expired in 1978, but the Pakistani side did not respond positively, while we accord Most Favoured Nation status to Pakistan, the latter has not so far reciprocated despite being a member of GATT.

Retirement of members of India Tourism Development Corporation Board

3417. SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:

SHRI T. R. BALU:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to refer the answer to Unstarred Question 1490 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 8th March, 1969 and state:

(a) what are the names of those non official Directors who retired recently from ITDC Board along with dates of the retirement;

(b) what is criteria for selection of ITDC Board member;

(c) what is term of the Board; and

(d) what is usual strength of ITDC Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) The following non-official Directors retired from I.T.D.C. Board with effect from 6-10-1987:

(1) Dr. M. M. Anand

(2) Shri Kali H. Mody

(3) Smt. Kumudesh Bhandari

(b) The criteria laid down by the Bureau of Public Enterprises for selection of ITDC Board members, whether official or non-official is being followed. As per these guidelines, the official part-time Directors are representatives of the administrative Ministry and the Ministry of Finance. Non-official Directors are Scientists, technologists or reputed persons or Directors/Senior officials of other Public Sector Undertaking and their strength is to be restricted to 1/3 of the total strength of the Board.

(c) Two years.

(d) As per the memorandum & Articles of Association of ITDC Ltd., the number of Directors shall not be less than two and more than fifteen.

चीन और पाकिस्तान के अवैध कब्जे में भारतीय क्षेत्र

3418. श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आज की तारीख तक भारत का कुल कितना वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र कब्जा-

नुसार चीन और पाकिस्तान के अवैध कब्जे में है और कुल कितना वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र पाकिस्तान द्वारा चीन को दे दिया गया है और चीन द्वारा निर्मित तिब्बत में सिकियांग से ल्हासा तक और भारतीय क्षेत्र में से होकर जाने वाले कारकोरम राज मार्ग की लम्बाई कितनी है;

(ख) 1962 में संसद द्वारा पारित प्रस्ताव पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ग) क्या तीसरी दुनिया के देशों से आने वाले पर्यटकों को नियमित करने के वास्ते 18,000 फुट ऊंचे खुजरेब दर्रे से गुजरने वाले पाकिस्तान के उत्तरी क्षेत्र से चीन के सिकियांग प्रांत तक फैले राजमार्ग के संबंध में चीन और पाकिस्तान के मध्य कोई समझौता हुआ था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; इस विषय में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और देश की सुरक्षा पर इसका क्या प्रभाव होगा ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० नटवर सिंह) : (क) भारतीय प्रदेश का कुल मिला कर 38,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र चीन के गैर कानूनी कब्जे में है।

भारतीय प्रदेश का लगभग 78,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर का इलाका, जो कि जम्मू-कश्मीर राज्य में पड़ता है, पाकिस्तान के गैर-कानूनी कब्जे में है। इसके अलावा, पाकिस्तान अधिकृत कश्मीर का लगभग 5,120 वर्ग किलोमीटर इलाका पाकिस्तान के मार्च, 1963 के तथाकथित चीन के पाकिस्तान समझौते के अन्तर्गत गैर-कानूनी रूप से चीन को दे दिया था।

कारकोरम राजमार्ग का जो हिस्सा पाकिस्तान अधिकृत कश्मीर में पड़ता है, उसकी अनुमानित लम्बाई 460 किलोमीटर है। पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा के पूर्व में अक्साईचिन होकर जाने वाले सिन्जियांग-तिब्बत राजमार्ग की लम्बाई अनुमानतः 230 किलोमीटर है।

(ख) इस मामले पर भारत सरकार निरन्तर ध्यान रखती आई है।

(ग) और (घ) सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि चीन और पाकिस्तान ने कारकोरम राजमार्ग पर तीसरे देशों के पर्यटक यातायात को नियमित करने के लिए "प्रोतोकोल" पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

पाकिस्तान अधिकृत कश्मीर में चीन और पाकिस्तान की गैर-कानूनी गतिविधियों के खिलाफ सरकार ने बार-बार उनसे विरोध प्रकट किया है। और उन्हें बताया है कि समूचा जम्मू और कश्मीर भारत का एक अभिन्न अंग है।

सरकार ऐसी सभी घटनाओं की बराबर समीक्षा करती रहती है, जिनका भारत की सुरक्षा पर असर पड़ता सकता हो।

Clearance to 'rent-a-car' Scheme

3419. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA:
SHRI YASHWANT SINHA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals have been cleared allowing foreign companies to set up joint ventures for promoting rent-a-car scheme; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be pleased before the Sabha.

Surplus Yoga Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas

3420. DR. R. K. PODDAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Yoga teachers were rendered surplus in Kendriya Vidyalayas in the current academic session;

(b) if so, what are the Vidyalaya-wise details thereof and the procedure/method in which these surplus Yoga teachers have since been continuing;

(c) what are the details of vacancies/surplus Yoga teachers as on date; and

(d) the details of changes in norms of staff-sanction of Yoga teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) and (b) No Yoga teacher has been rendered surplus in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan as a whole However adjustment of posts and teachers within regions has been done by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. Such adjustments were necessitated due to changes in policy regarding teaching of Yoga in schools. In 1986 the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Board decided to integrate Physical Education with Yoga and to teach it only in classes VI to XII. This was objected to by teachers and others. In view of this objection and keeping in view the policy formulated by the Ministry for Yoga education in schools, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan reconsidered the matter and decided in 1988 to provide part-time and full time yoga teachers as may be required in terms of the teaching load. In the interregnum, adjustment of teachers and posts had to be resorted to, to avoid avoidable transfers of teachers.

(c) Vacancies of Yoga teachers are not available in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan yet because the requirement of teachers in individual schools in assessed during the summer vacations for the ensuing session.

(d) The post of Yoga teachers is sanctioned on the basis of sections in classes VI to XII as under:

Upto 15	—1 Part-time Yoga teacher.
16 to 25	—1 Yoga Teacher.
26 to 35	—2 Yoga Teachers.
36 or more	—3 Yoga Teachers.

Employees representatives of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and its Board

3421. SHRI GURUDAS GUPTA:
SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN:
SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of composition/representation on Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and its Board of Governors;

(b) whether it is a fact that representation of employees have not been provided for in either of these Bodies;

(c) what is the justification therefor;

(d) whether there is any recent demand from All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association to give representation to the employees Association; and

(e) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) The composition of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and its Board of Governors as provided in the Rules of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are given in the enclosed Statements I and II respectively (*See below*)

(b) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Rules of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan do not provide for representation of employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and its Board of Governors.

Statement-I

Composition of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

(a) The Sangathan shall consist of the following members:

(i) Minister or Minister of State or Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services in charge of Kendriya Vidyalaya Scheme. . . . . Chairman.

(ii) An officer of the Ministry of Education specified by the Government of India for this purpose. Vice-Chairman.

(iii) Financial Adviser to the Ministry of Education and Youth Services or his representative. Financial Member

(iv) Chief Welfare Officer, Department of Personnel.

(v) Representative of the Ministry of Defence to be nominated by that Ministry.

(vi) Director of Education, Army Headquarters.

(vii) Director of Education, Naval Headquarters.

(viii) Director of Education, Air Headquarters.

(ix) Representative of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, to be nominated by that Ministry.

(x) Rrepresentative of the Minisitry of Works and Housing to be nominated by the Ministry.

(xi) Chairman, Central Board of Secondary education.

(xii) Director, National Council of Educational Research and Training.

(xiii) Two Education Secretaries of State Governments to and be nominated by the Ministry of education.

(xiv) and Youth Services.

(xv) and (xvi) Two Directors of Public Instruction or Directors of education of State Governments to be nominated by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services.

(xvii) and (xviii) Two other Educationists to be nominated by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services.

(xix) to (xxi) Three members of Parliament, two from Lok Sabha and one from Rajya Sabha, to be nominated by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services.

*(xxii) Commissioner of the San*gathan.

(xxiii) Deputy Commissioner (Admn.) and ex-officio Secretary of the Sangathan.

(b) The Government of India may, at any time, appoint any other person or persons to be member or members of the Sangathan.

Statement-II

Composition of the Board of Governors

The following members of the Sangathan shall form the Board of Governors:

1. Chairman of the Sangathan.

2. The Officer specified by the Government of India to be Vice-Chairman.

3. Financial Adviser to the Ministry of Education and Youth Services or his representative.

4. Representative of the Ministry of Defence.

5. Chief Welfare, Officer, Department of Personnel.

6. Director, National Council of Educational Research and Training or his representative.

7. One Director of Public Instruction or Director of Education of State Government, nominated by the Govt. of India in the Ministry of Education and Youth services as member of the Sangathan.

8. One Education Secretary of the State Government nominated by the Government of India in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services as member of the Sangathan.

9. One or more members of the Sangathan, who may be nominated by the Government of India in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services for this purpose, from time to time.

10. One of the Member of Parliament, who is a member of the Sangathan to be nominated by the Government of India in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services for this purpose.

11. Commisioner of the Sangathan.

12. Deputy Commissioner (Admn.) and ex-officio Secretary of the Sangathan.

Pak Condition for signing of non-proliferation Treaty

3422. SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an interview of Pakistan Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto with a Canadian daily "The Toronto Star" where she had said that her country would not sign the nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty unless India does so and propose also a regional solution to the nuclear issue and also that in the wake of the Siachin Glacier conflict public sentiments in Pakistan are running high etc; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what is the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Government have seen reports to this effect. The bilateral or regional approach proposed by Pakistan on the nuclear issue has never been acceptable to us as we feel that this issue can only be tackled on a global basis given the global reach of nuclear weapons.

It is proposed to hold Defence Secretary level talks shortly with Pakistan on Siachen.

तिब्बत के विषय में चीन और दलाई लामा की बीच संधि वार्ता

3423. सरदार जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा: श्री राम जेठमलानी :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि तिब्बत के मामले पर चीन दलाई

लामा से विचार-विमर्श करने के लिये सहमत हो गया है और दोनों ही देशों द्वारा व्यक्त किये गये विचारों से आभास होता है कि उनके विचारों में बहुत कम अन्तर रहा गया है

(ख) क्या सरकार ने दोनों देशों को संधि वार्ता करवाने के लिये कोई पहल की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० नटवर सिंह) : (क) सरकार ने दलाई लामा और चीन की सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच संपर्क के संबंध में खबरें देखी हैं ।

(ख) इन मामलों का संबंध एक ओर चीन की सरकार और दूसरी ओर दलाई लामा और तिब्बत के समुदाय के बीच संबंधों से है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

कुतुब मीनार की दीवारों से प्राप्त मूर्तियां

3424. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :**
श्री राम नरेश यादव :

क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली स्थित कुतुब मीनार की दीवारों से कुछ मूर्तियां प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन मूर्तियों की संख्या कितनी हैं और इनके किस काल से संबंधित होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है,

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इससे पूर्व भी मूर्तियां इसी स्थान से उपलब्ध हुई थी, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या और उसके बारे में विस्तृत विवरण क्या है ?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में शिक्षा और संस्कृति विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एल०पी० शाही) : (क) और (ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान मूर्ति सहित सोलह क्षतिग्रस्त तक्षित पैनल और ब्रैकेट मिले हैं । ये 9वीं-12वीं शताब्दी ईसवी सन् के लगते हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) पहले मूर्तियों के सैंतीस टुकड़े मिले थे जिनमें से अधिकांश विकृत थे । उनका विवरण देने वाली एक सूची संलग्न है । (नीचे देखिये)

विवरण

(1) एक स्तम्भ का भाग जिसके चारों तरफ़ जैन तीर्थंकर हैं ।

(2) शेर पर विराजमान देवी (दुर्गा अथवा अम्बिका) का नीचे का टूटा हुआ भाग ।

(3) स्त्री की मूर्ति

(4–7) टूटी-फूटी मूर्तियां

(8) गणेश की टूटी हुई मूर्ति

(9–13) तक्षित पैनल

(14) तक्षित दरवाजें का पाखा

(15) जैन तीर्थंकरों और देवियों की श्रृंखला दिखाने वाला सरदल ।

(16–17) स्त्रियों की मूतियों वाले दरवाजे के पांखे

(18) एक तरफ़ चार हाथों वाला विकृत देव और इसके पृष्ठ भाग में अरबी शिलालेख ।

(19–34) तक्षित पैनल (विकृत और क्षतिग्रस्त)

(35–36) पैनल (विकृत)

(37) विकृत सरदल

कलकत्ता में मेट्रो रेल परियोजना

3425. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :**
सरदार जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कलकत्ता में मैट्रो रेल परियोजना को कब मंजूरी दी गई थी;

(ख) इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी दूरी को शामिल करने के निर्णय लिया गया था,

(ग) इस परियोजना को पूरा करने की लक्ष्य तिथि क्या थी और इस पर कुल कितनी धनराशि व्यय किए जाने का अनुमान था, और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि यह परियोजना निर्धारित समय और इसके लिए आबंटित धनराशि में पूरी नहीं की जा सकी थी, यदि हां तो इस परियोजना के पूरा करने के लिए कितना अतिरिक्त समय और धनराशि दिए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री महावीर प्रसाद): (क) वर्ष 1972 में।

(ख) 16.43 कि० मी०।

(ग) प्रारम्भ में परियोजना की लागत का अनुमान 140.30 करोड़ रुपये लगाया गया था तथा यह प्रत्यशा की गयी थी कि इसके पूरा होने में लगभग 6 वर्ष लगेंगे।

(घ) जी हां। प० बंगाल राज्य सरकार द्वारा परियोजना के निर्माणार्थ अपेक्षित भूमि के शेष भूखंडों को उपलब्ध करा दिये जाने के पश्चात परियोजना के पूरा होने की सम्भावित अवधि 33 माह है। परियोजना की मौजूदा स्वीकृत लागत 863.37 करोड़ रुपये है।

Role of Transchart in finalising the terms of purchase of edible oils

3426. SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN:

SHRI M. KADHARSHA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state·

(a) what is the role of Transchart in finalising the terms of purchases of the essential edible oils on F.O.B. basis;

(b) what is the number of Indian ships engaged for carrying edible oils;

(c) what is the number of times terms of F.O.B. purchases discussed by STC with Transchart and the suppliers and the results thereof;

(d) what are the reasons for not making available adequate cargo space in time for carrying edible oils on F.O.B. basis; and

(e) what is the available number of Indian ships carrying edible oils and do they compare favourably to that of non-Indian ships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) There have been no imports of edible oils from 1979-80 on FOB basis and as such Transchart has had no role in finalising the terms of purchases since then.

(b) There are a number of tankers in Indian fleet suitable for carriage of edible oils. Since the imports are on C.I.F. basis the suppliers from Malaysia have been at times chartering these ships from the Indian shipowners. According to the available information, during the last three years (1986, 1987 and 1988) sixty such voyages have been performed by tankers belonging to Indian Shipping Companies.

(c) There has been regular correspondence and discussions between Transchart and STC and concerned Departments in regard to purchase on F.O.B. basis. Thereafter STC held discussions with the suppliers and informed the Ministry of Surface Transport in December, 1988 that they were intimating supplies that thereafter all imports of Neutralised Palm Oil and Refined Bleached De-odorised Palm Oil from Malaysia would be on basis of F.O.B. only.

(d) As there are no purchases on F.O.B. basis the question of making available cargo space by Transchart does not arise.

(e) There are ten Indian tankers which are of the size normally engag-

ed for carriage of edible oils. The Indian ships compare favourably with non-Indian ships.

Summer Holiday Special Trains

3427. SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:
SHRI T. R. BALU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of summer holiday special trains run by the railways last year;

(b) the destination of each of these Summer Specials;

(c) what is the number of summer holiday special trains which the Railway plan to run during this summer; and

(d) destination of each these special trains, months-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (c) During summer of 1988, 502 special trains were run and in summer of 1989, it is planned to run 536 specials, subject to traffic offering.

(b) and (d) A statement is attached.

Statement

Details of destination of Summer Specials run during the last year (1988)

Route	Frequency
1. Bangalore-Howrah	Bi-weekly
2. Bangalore-Cochin	Weekly
3. Madras-Cochin/Calicut	Weekly
4. Madras-Trivandrum	Weekly
5. Madras-Tirunelveli	Weekly
6. Howrah-Delhi	Bi-weekly
7. Howrah-Dehradun	Weekly
8. Howrah-Gorakhpur	Weekly
9. Bombay-Jammu Tawi	Bi-weekly
10. Ahmedabad-Varanasi	Fortnightly
11. Bombay Central-Ahmedabad	Tri-weekly
12. Bombay Central-Gandhidham	Weekly
13. Bombay Central-Hapa	Weekly
14. Bombay VT-Gorkahpur	Bi-weekly
15. Bombay VT-Varanasi	4 Times a week (in April 1988)
16. Bombay VT-Pune	Daily
17. Pune-Varanasi	2 Specials (In May' 88)
18. Vishakhaptanam-Tirupati	Weekly

Details of destination of Summer Specials proposed to be run during ensuing Summer (1989)

	Routes	Frequency
1.	Bombay VT-Pune	Daily
2.	Bombay VT-Varanasi	4 times a week
3.	Bombay VT-Gorakhpur	Bi-weekly
4.	Bombay Central-Jammu Tawi	Bi-weekly (In April'89 only)
5.	Ahmedabad-Varanasi	Weekly
6.	Bombay Central-Ahmedabad	Weekly
7.	Bombay Central-Hapе	Weekly
8.	Bombay Central-Gandhidham	Weekly
9.	Howrah-Delhi	Bi-weekly
10.	Howrah-Dehradun	Weekly
11.	Howrah-Guwahati	Weekly
12.	Trivandrum-Madras	Weekly
13.	Madrs-Calicut	Weekly
14.	Trivandrum-Bangalore	Weekly
15.	Bombay VT-Secunderaba	Bi-weekly
16.	Bombay VT-Trivandrum	Weekly

Ban on Indian Newspapers by Nepal

3428. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI KAPIL VERMA:
SHRI SOHAN LAL DHUSIYA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepal has banned the entry of four leading Indian newspapers viz. Nav Bharat Times, Indian Express, Jan Satta and the Illustrated Weekly; if o, the reasons given by the Nepalese Government for this action;

(b) whether the entry of Times of India, Hindustan Times, Jan Satta; the 'Telegraph'; The Patriot and Dinman was also banned in the past but allowed on the eve of SAARC Summit; if so, what were the reasons given by the Nepalese Government; and

(c) whether issue was taken up with the Nepalese Government if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Government are not aware of any official ban imposed by the Government of Nepal on entry of the Nav Bharat Times, the Jan Satta, the Indian Express and the Illustrated Weekly into Nepal. Their procurement and distribution is done by a Nepalese News agency, and they may have stopped distribution. As there is no formal ban, no reasons seem to have been provided by the Government of Nepal.

(b) Prior to SAARC Summit, the Times of India, the Indian Express, the Jan Satta, the Hindustan Times, the Statesman, the Patriot, the Telegraph, the Dinman and the Ravivar were restricted from circulation. These restrictions were lifted on the eve of SAARC Summit. No reasons were gvien by the Government of Nepal either for lifting or imposing the restrictions.

(c) Yes, Sir. There has been little resopnse or reaction from the Government of Nepal and certainly no positive results.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88, under sub-section (3) of section 14 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962.

(ii) Annual Accounts of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962.

(iii) Review by Government on the working of the Corporation.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7615/89 for (1) and (2)].

I. Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperative Limited, New Delhi and related papers.

II. Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the National Cooperative Dairy Federation of India, New Delhi and related papers.

III. Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the National Federation Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies, New Delhi and related papers.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: Madam, I also beg to lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

I. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperative Limited, New Delhi for the year 1987-88, together with the Audit Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7627/89 for (a) and (b)].

II. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Cooperative Dairy Federation of India, New Delhi for the year 1987-88, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the Federation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7616/89 for (a) and (b)].

III. (a) Twelfth Annual Report of the National Federation Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies, New Delhi, for year 1987-88.

(b) Annual Accounts of the National Federation Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 and the Auditors' Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the Education.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7618/89 for (a) to (c).]

I. Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the Rampur Raza Library Board and related papers.

II. Report and Accounts (1986-87) of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table—

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of section 22 of the Rampur Raza Library Act, 1975:—

(i) Thirteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rampur Raza Library Board, for the year 1987-88, together with the Audit Report on the Accounts.

(ii) Review by Government on the working of the Library.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7543/89 for (1) and (2)]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, for the year 1986-87, together with the Audit Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the Institute.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7623/89 for (a) and (c)].

Reports and Accounts (1987-88) of the Regional Engineering Colleges, Durgapur, Calicut and Silchar and related papers.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Madam, I also beg to lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) (a) Annual Report of the Regional Engineering College, Durgapur, for the year 1987-88.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the College.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7539/89 for (a) and (b)].

(ii) (a) Annual Report of the Regional Engineering College, Calicut, for the year 1987-88.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the College.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7540/89 for (a) and (b)].

(iii) Annual Accounts of the Regional Engineering College, Silchar, for the year 1987-88 and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7541/89].

I. Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta and related papers.

II. Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the Technical Teachers Training Institute, Madras and related papers.

III. Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the Rajya Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta and related papers.

IV. Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi and related papers.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Madam, I also beg to lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

I. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88, together with the Audit Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the Institute.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7542/89 for (a) to (c)].

II. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Technical Teachers Training Institute Madras, for the year 1987-88, together with the Audit Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the Institute.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7627/89 for (a) to (c)].

III. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88, together with the Audit Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the Institute.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7630/89 for (a) to (c)].

IV. (a) Annual Report of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Kendria Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 and Audit Report thereon.

(c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7631/89 for (a) to (d)].

I. Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi and related papers.

II. Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti and related papers.

III. Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the Banaras Hindu University and related papers.

IV. Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi and related papers.

V. Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology Ranchi and related papers.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Madam, I also beg to lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

I. (a) Annual Report of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration for the year 1987-88 and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Statement by Government accepting the above Annual Report.

(d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7626/89 for (a) to (d)].

II. (a) Annual Report of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti for the year 1987-88.

(b) Annual Accounts of the GandhiSmriti and Darshan Samiti for the year 1987-88 and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the Samiti.

(d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7624/89 for (a) to (d)].

III. (a) Annual Report of the Banaras Hindu University, for the year 1987-88.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the University.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7625/89 for (a) to (c)].

IV. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88, together with the Audit Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the School.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7628/89 for (a) to (c)].

V. (a) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology Ranchi, for the year 1987-88 and the Audit Report thereon.

(b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7629/89 for (a) and (b)].

Reports (1987-88) of the Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal and Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur and related papers.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Madam, I also beg to lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

I. (a) Annual Report of the Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal, for the year 1987-88.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the College.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7621/89 for (a) and (b)].

II. (a) Twenty-third Annual Report of the Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur, for the year 1987-88.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the College.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7622/89 for (a) and (b)].

I. Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi and related papers.

II. Notification of the Ministry of Surface Transport (Ports Wing).

III. Notifications of the Ministry of Surface Transport (Shipping Wing)

IV. Statement giving reasons for not laying the Administration Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, Patiala within the stipulated period.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table—

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Twelfth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Road Construction Corpration Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(ii) Review by Government on the working of the Corporation.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7634/89 for (1) and (2)].

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Surface Transport (Ports Wing) Notification G.S.R. No. 952(E), dated the 27th September, 1988, approving the Visakhapatnam Port Trust (Distraint or Arrest and Sale of Vessels) Regulations, 1988, under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7633/89].

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Surface Transport (Shipping Wing), under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 866, dated the 5th November, 1988, publishing the Merchant Shipping (Registration of Indian Fishing Boats) Rules, 1988.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 25, dated the 14th January 1989, publishing the Merchant Shipping (Safety Convention Certificates) Amendment Rules, 1988.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7632/89 for (i) and (ii)].

IV. Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for not laying

the Annual Administration Report and Accounts of the Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, Patiala, for the year 1987-88 within the stipulated period [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7643/89]

PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SHRI NARAYAN KAR (Tripura): Madam, I beg to present the Thirty-sixth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

SHRI G. SWAMY NAIK (Karnataka): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

(i) Forty-third Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-eighth Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education)—Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in University Grants Commission and Central Universities and admission and other facilities provided to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students.

(ii) Forty-fourth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-fifth Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Welfare—Socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

RE. THAKKAR COMMISSION REPORT

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would humbly, from the Chair, request hon. Members today since we have a very heavy business on Appropriations, which have to be pased today due to technical reasons, kindly be extremely brief in your statements. This is my request to those who are speaking. Those who are not speaking, kindly do not interrupt. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): Madam, thank you for calling and permitting me to speak on an important matter which I feel concerns the dignity of this House as well as the Parliament. Madam, what disturbs me is this. This morning when I was reading the newspapers, I found that a particular newspaper, the Indian Express|.. My personal friend Mr. Shourie... (*Interruptions*). He is my personal friend I am not ashamed of it. I don't ditch people, Mr. Shourie is an intellectual and I know him as that since he was in the World Bank. I find that very recently many matters are being brought which have made the Parliament a laughing stock. Madam, this is about the Thakkar Commission Report. You know that many debates took place here in the last two weeks. There were uproarious scenes also in the House. Ultimately, it was the Prime Minister who knowing the desire of the people and the opposition parties to know the facts, was kind enough to announce on 17th March that the report, whatever it is, will be placed on the Table of the House. Now the Government has placed on the Table of the House whatever can be placed under the Act. Perhaps there might be two opinions on that. I do not mind it. There might be two opinions on that.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA (Andhra Pradesh): There are two opinions on that. Not might.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't interrupt.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I am not interested and I am not pleading for your cause. I am pleading for my cause. There might be two opinions

[Shri A. G. Kulkarni]

about the various parts of this report, etc. etc. and the hon. Speaker in the other House is seized of it. He is going through the matter. It is for the Government also. What worries me is the position of Members of Parliament. During the last 20 years, Members of Parliament were leading such exposures, particularly on issues of corruption or on some other types of revelations, whatever it is. People like Feroze Gandhi and all others had done a tremendous job in unearthing all such types of rackets which were exposed in the interest of the country. Now what is happening is that it is politicising all matters and we are led by newspaper people. I am entirely for the freedom of the press. I am not afraid of anything. We are politicians and as politician and as democrats we are interested in it. Madam, I fail to understand one thing. It is through you that I request the Government to find out how this leak took place and who are responsible for it. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: We want to know who leaked it from the Government side.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA (Bihar): We also want to know. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Madam, let me complete. (*Interrptions*) I have been asked to be brief. Let me complete. As a Congress Party Member I am very much disturbed. I want to know how this matter which is called a top secret matter goes out. (*Interruptions*) How is it published in the newspaper? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK (Uttar Pradesh): Fotedar has leaked it. This is the interview of Kalpnath Rai... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Madam, through you, I want to know whether the Government will take stringent measures and stern action against those culprits and against those who have printed this. Under what law it is to be done, it is for the Government to find out. But Madam...(*Interruptions*). But, Madam, the Prime Minister, being quite appreciative of the feelings of the people and of the Opposition Members, has placed the Report on the Table of the House. Leave aside other matters. But who has done it? And Mr. Shourie with impunity goes on publishing day in and day out any matter whatsoever making Parliament a laughing stock. So, Madam, I would request you that. ...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Kalpnath Rai has already revealed who has leaked it. Mr. Kalpnath Rai has given an interview. You see that. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: Mr. Fotedar has leaked the report. Mr. Kalpnath Rai has said this in an interview. You need not ask anybody else. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I do not want Members to take names. Please be within your..(*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Madam...

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Mr. Kalpnath Rai has given an interview, Madam. He has named the Minister who leaked it.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal): Mr. Kalpnath Rai has given an interview telling the name of the Minister who has leaked it to the press (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: Not only in 'Surya' but also in 'Sunday', for your information. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Madam, I am not going to take names whether...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kulkarni, you made your point. Now please take your seat.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: My mental level is not as that of the hon. Minister. My mental level is something different. My ideologies are certainly different. I stand for some ideologies and social commitments. But I do not want the Government to be impervious to such acts of the newspapermen. They must be dealt with sternly... (*Interruptions*) I will ask all of you... (*Interruptions*)

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र (बिहार) . महोदया, आपने कल रूलिंग दी थी कि कापी मिल जाएंगी अभी कापी नहीं मिली हैं तो क्या हम इंडियन एक्सप्रेस के आफिस में जाएं)

....(व्यवधान)....

What is your ruling? Is it your ruling that the Members should go to the 'Indian Express' office or....

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Mr. Kulkarni wondering how it could go to the press. But the Report which has been tabled has not yet reached the Members of Parliament. So, we will have to go to the newspaper office to secure a report unless you make it available. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you allow me to say, then I will say... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Yesterday you promised...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I promised....

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO... that we get the copies today. But no copy is available.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Right. I gave you a promise on the assurance which was given to me... (*Interruptions*) I have been told that by 5 o'clock you will get the copies. Before 5 o'clock...

AN HON. MEMBER: By that time another edition of the newspaper will come.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't think another edition of the newspaper will come before 5 o'clock. No other edition of the newspaper will come before 5 o'clock. So you will get the copies before that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA (Uttar Pradesh): Evening editions...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you are aware of it, that is a different matter. But I will definitely try to see that the copies are available to you. If any Member wants, you just go and refer to the copy lying in my Chamber. You can sit there and read it.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Is that a multilated one or the full one with volumes 2 and 3 and 4? We want the whole report.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever copies have been laid on the Table of the House, if any Member wants to refer to it; there is one in my Chamber, you can come and refer to it. But I assure you that I will again ascertain from the Minister to make copies available to each Member who wants it.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Everybody wants it.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: हम लोगों को कहीं एक्सप्लेनेशन देना होगा कि whether we want it or not?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now let Mr. Advani speak. We have to go back to other business. Appropriation is getting delayed.

श्री अश्विनी कुमार (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदया, क्या सरकार इतनी अक्षम है कि साढ़े तीन सौ पन्नों को एक हजार का पोज 15 दिन में नहीं बना सकता है। यह अक्षमता दूर होना चाहिए।

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल (पंजाब . छापने के लिए प्रेस को नहीं दिया था, अगर प्रस को दे देते तो फिर आप शोर मचाते . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are not discussing printing presses here. Yes, Mr. Advani.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Madhya Pradesh): The day before yesterday, when the Minister of State for Home Affairs was about to lay on the Table of the House copy of the Thakkar Commission Report my colleague, Shri Jaswant Singh, stood up to ask whether the appendices etc. were also being laid on the Table of the House. All that this question suggested was that there were apprehensions in his mind that the entire report was not being laid on the Table of the House. But when the Minister replied, the interim report, the final report, the appendices, everything was being laid on the Table of the House, naturally, there were cheers and thumping in the House as if the apprehensions expressed by my colleague had been proved unfounded, and the Government was determined to come out with the full report before the House. That was the clear impression this House got and I also got the same. It was only late in the evening when I went to the library to browse through the report that I discovered that particular paragraph—which I am not going to quote again; with your kind permission yesterday I quoted that pargarph—to say that Justice Thakkar himself has described "the report compromising of four volumes" It is not a question of what Attorney-General says; it is not a legal matter at all. It is a substantial report about which the author of the report himself says 'my report is in four volumes'. I am not going into the details of it. Yesterday when I raised this matter, I wanted to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that this House has been taken for granted, that this House has been taken for a ride. An impression has been given to this House that 'we have placed full report and it is only after study that we come to the conclusion that the full report has not been kept; certain parts of it have been withheld from the House. Now, Madam, you were kind enough yesterday to assure the House that this concern expressed here in this House would be conveyed to the Government. This happened yesterday morning, 24 hours back. Even after 24 hours, Madam,—this is to be taken note of—the Government has not had the courtesy, the decency, the elementary decency to come to this House and tell this House. 'well, the report that we laid day before yesterday, was not the full report and certain portions we have withheld for such reasons... "they can explain those reasons. Whether we agree with those reasons or not is a different matter altoghether. But it seems that though Parliament is comprised of two Houses, the Government felt its duty done when it told the other House that certain parts of it are sensitive... and, therefore, we cannot give them to Parliament; and it thought its duty was over. I hold that this is a contempt of the Rajya Sabha. You cannot take this House for granted. This feeling is also shared by Members from the other side. I am not raising any partisan issue. I only say that you cannot take this House for granted.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan): Quite right.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Madam, here is a situation in which a Member of the ruling party stood up to raise the issue and I was happy that he raised it. But I could understand the constraints under which he was speaking. I could appreciate those constraints. Even then, it made him

make a remark which, I think, is the *crux of the situation. It is that the* manner in which the Government has been handling this entire issue of the Thakkar report. Senior Ministers first defended vigorously that under no circumstances would the report be plaed on the Table of the House because it would endanger the security of the country, that it would be against public interest. I must say, the entire ruling party defended the government's stand with all the vigour and vehemance at its command. Now, the whole Parliament is being reduced to a laughing stock. Day after day, you are bungling. You are committing one blunder after another. What do you want? Do you want these two volumes to be pubished in a special supplement of 'The Indian Express' for Members of Parliament to read? This is the question, Madam, to which not only you, as the custodian of the House, must address yourself but all the Members of this House irrespective of the party to which they belong must address themselves.

We must take the Government to task for the manner in which, firstly, it amended the whole Act. This Act had given Parliament the right to every single report, every single word of every single report. Now, suddenly, the Act is amended. Not only that. Madam, I speak here as a Member of the Rajya Sabha. I went through the proceedings of this House. In 1986, my colleague, Mr. Vajpayee, drew the attention of the Government to a lacuna in the original Commissions of Inquiry Act wherein such reports were to be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha only. We moved a formal amendment that they should be placed on the Table of both Houses of Parliament. But when I saw this morning that because mention was made only of the Lok Sabha the Rajya Sabha need not be taken into confidence, I was hurt. It is not only a question of the Rajya Sabha being taken into confidence. A paper has been laid on the Table of the House and it has been laid giving the impression that it was a complete text of the Thakkar report. Even after *forty-eight* hours, the Home Minister has not informed us that they have withheld certain portions of the report and that they were consulting the Attorney-General or whoever it is. Therefore, I have moved a motion of privilege which is being considered by the Chairman. But I would like to appeal to the Government. Please, for God's sake come clean with the whole Thakkar report. Come clean with the report of the Special Investigation Team. If you try to hide it, if you try to be secretive about it, this secrecy will destroy your Government. Madam, let us not forget that this Government came into office principally because of the tragedy in which this country lost its Prime Minister. That tragic assassination.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, Mr. Advani is transgressing the limits of his Special Mention. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Let not history say that it was...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Advani, will you confine yourself..... (*Interruptions*)
You should confine yourself to the subject-matter. I hope, you, as a senior Member of the House, will abide by the rules.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I will confine myself to the subject-matter though what I was about to say was very relevant. I know there are emotions on both sides. I can understand that, I appreciate that and I do not want to refer to it. But I would say that this is a question in which the basic issue is how democracy is being conducted informed public opinion is the basis of democracy. Unless you have an informed public opinion, there can be no successful democracy, therefore, all these attempts to shove things beneath the carpet are going to destroy democracy, they are going to affect you directly.

[Shri Lal K. Advani]

One last point. I must say that as a pressman myself I regard the investigative work done by Arun Shorie and the 'Indian Express' as a high water markest in the annals of the Journalistic history. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): This is shedding crocodile tears.

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी : इनकी तकलीफ़ मैं समझ गया... (व्यवधान)...

This is a leaking Government, it is a leaking ship. Please have it before it sinks.

यह जहाज तो डूब जाएगा, आप लीक की बात करते हो। दुनियां के जितने लोकतन्त्र हैं, अमरीकन गवर्नमेंट को देखिए, ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट को देखिए... (व्यवधान)...

It is on the basis of this kind of investigation.

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : वह साथी आपका है ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी : हां हां : मेरा साथी है मुझे उन पर गर्व है।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Advani, I have other names to be called. So, kindly...

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी : मेरा इतना ही निवेदन है कि जो अभी चतुरानन मिश्र जी ने सही पूछा और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कुलकर्णी जी ने भी पूछा कि क्या संतोष मोहन देव जी रिपोर्ट देंगे या हमको प्रेस के दफ्तरों में जाना पड़ेगा ? इसी बात को कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Madam, Deputy Chairman, actually it is a fact now and it is an admitted fact that, though assured, the full report of the Thakkar Commission has not been laid on the table of either of the two Houses. So far as this House is concerned, even there has been no statement as yet from the Government on whether the report which was laid on the Table was full the report or part report or a mutilated report. Anyway, since the Government has not come out with any statement, we have no option but to depend upon the newspapers. I fully share the anxiety expressed by my learned colleague, elderly colleague, Mr. Kulkarni, that there was a time when Parliament Members used to expose and the newspapers used to carry those exposures. Now newspaper exposes and the Member of Parliament carries it inside the Parliament. There is nothing wrong in it as such because in a democracy there has to be interaction Press is an institution like the Parliament and they are complementary to each other. (*Interruptions*). Madam, I said that the press is an institution like the Parliament, I have not said anything else. It has to be interacted. (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you equating press with Parliament?

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: No, no, I am not equating. That much of intelligence I do have. (*Interruptions*). I do have that much of intelligence, Mr. Jagesh Desai. But the fact is, whether Mr. Kulkarni will agree with this or not,—and they cannot ignore this fact —that had a part of the Thakkar Commission report not been published in the press, at least about whatever volumes the Members of Parliament have come to know or copies of which they had been entitled to receive, they would not have received them. In fact, those reports were withheld from Parliament.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Be brief. I have two or three other names. Otherwise, I will not be able to allow anybody else.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Why should we be penalised? We cannot be penalised for his long speech.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If he takes so much time, everybody will have to suffer.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: It has been decided that on the 3rd and 4th April, this House will be discussing that report. And it is our right and privilege to discuss that report. In order to assess that report in its right perspective, one is supposed to get all the volumes of the report. Without what is contained in volumes II, III and IV, as reported in a section of the press, one will not be in a position to assess the report in its entirety, in its right perspective. Madam, why?...I am telling you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are not debating.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: No, we are not debating.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, Mr. Dipen Ghosh. Just a minute, please. I requested everybody to be brief. I understand your sentiments. I understand every Member's sentiments. I am also a part of this House. And I also understand everybody's anxiety. But you see we have other things also to consider. So, you have placed your viewpoint. When we debate the report, you have got the freedom to speak as much as you like, but not today. So, please abide by this.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Madam, from what is supposed to have been stated by Thakkar Commission in the volumes which have been laid on the Table of the House, we have come to know that the possibility of there being foreign hands behind the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi has not been ruled out and certain names of officers and officials have also been mentioned.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The basic point is...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Please try to understand. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADAN BHATIA (Nominated): He is going completely outside the scope of this discussion. Can he make any observation he likes on the report?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just a minute...Mr. Dipen Ghosh...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): We have also a right to reply.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have the right to speak, not reply. But the main things is, Mr. Dipen, as I very politely and decently requested you, Mr. Advani has spoken, Mr. Kulkarni has spoken and I am giving you a chance and I am allowing Mr. Upendra and some other Members who have sent their names. But the problem is, as I said, there is shortage of time. That is a very inevitable thing. We cannot help it.

The other thing is, we are not discussing the report today. No, we are discussing a very limited aspect of it. So, kindly keep yourself only to that. I do not want to put words in your mouth, but you can easily say that the third, fourth or fifth volume, or whatever those papers are, should be put on the Table of the House. That is all. You say this thing and finish it off.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: I wanted to now...because tomorrow some people are there who will say that these things cannot be placed, as we have seen in the papers. But the question is, whatever has been laid on the Table, and whatever has been published in the newspapers after it was laid on the Table—from that summary I am to conclude that there are wider ramifications and obviously, in order to discuss that report, assess that report with its wider ramifications, including there being foreign hands behind the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi, we are entitled to know what is there in those three volumes. So naturaly, I will request you to pass orders so that the Government comes out with the whole report, including what is contained in Volumes II, III and IV.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Upendra. Please...

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Madam, I am always brief. Madam Deputy Chairman, in a panicky reaction to the situation, this Government is committing blunder after blunder to cover up one blunder, it is committing more blunders.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Maharashtra): This is totally irrelevant... (*Interruptions*)

डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : तेलुगु देशम के कितने सदस्यों ने इस्तीफा दिया, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं (व्यवधान)

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr Upendra has made the most amusing remark, knowing the state of affairs in his party and his Government in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV (Maharashtra): Tomorrow Mr. Upendra also may resign like the Telugu Desam MLAs.... (*Interruptions*)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I again request all Members. This is my final request... (*Interruptions*)... I am assuring you, I am allowing some people... (*Interruptions*)... Please. You don't have patience... (*Interruptions*)...I am allowing everybody who is very concerned to speak. I am allowing one by one, but not the entire House. Otherwise we can dispense with all the money matters and discuss these papers all right. Please be brief. I know everybody's sentiments. Kindly be brief--and don't interrupt. I am requesting everyone.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Madam Deputy Chairman, there is no ambiguity about what constitutes the Thakkar Commission's report. Mr. Thakkar himself has said, as Mr. Advani has rightly pointed out, on page 7, para 1.83, "The Commission's report is in four volumes." That is his sentence. These four volumes, including the latest one—the fifth volume—are in 12 parts. No. 1: The first volume is only one part. The second volume has A, B, C, D—four parts... (*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): What, actually, is the purpose? Is it a debate, Madam?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is not a debate. I have repeatedly said that this is not a debate. Please don't repeat. There is no point in repeating.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: I am not repeating, I am not going out of your ambit.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are really going out of it.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: There are 12 parts. Volume I has got one part, volume II has got four parts, volume III has got four parts, volume IV has got one part and volume V—the latest, final, report—two parts: total 12 parts. Out of the 12 parts, the Government has placed only two parts on the Table of the House. Therefore, 10 more parts are yet to be placed on the Table of the House. As Mr. Thakkar himself has pointed out,. all these parts constitute the report of the Thakkar Commission and, therefore, all the parts have to be placed on the Table of the House.

Also, as Mr. Advani has rightly pointed out, the Rajya Sabha has been taken for a ride. Even while telling that the remaining portions will be shown to the Speaker, they completely ignored the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. They did not even mention that these portions will be shown to both the Chairman and the Speaker. There also they discrimiated against this House. I am sure, in spite of their best efforts to conceal, the truth will come out, more and more parts will come out and the whole Parlia-

ment will be put in an embarassing position.

It is not necessary to refer the matter to the Attorney-General.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: There is no legal position to keep it in the Rajya Sabha. You see the Act.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: No, it is very clear. The whole report has to be placed... (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: Mr. Kulkarni, is there any provision? ... (*Interruptions*) ...

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: The Prime Minister's Office has given it to the *Hindustan Times*... (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Therefore, Madam... (*Interruptions*)...Let me complete. What is this? You don't control them and you ask me to be brief.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Be brief. You don't listen to them. I am listening to you.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDDRA: He is disturbing... (*Interruptions*)...There is no reason also to refer the matter to a pliable Attorney-General: We know what advice he would give. Therefore, it is not at all necessary to refer the matter to the Attorney-General. The report is the property of the House and the House is competent to decide on the matter. Therefore, the Attorney-General does not come into the picture. Therefore, the remaining parts have to be placed on the Table of the House... (*Interruptions*) ...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Salve.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: At the outset I would like to submit and get the record straight. If it is a question of privilege of the House and if any-one has committed a contempt of this House, then, there are no party predilections and no party affiliations; we are all one. Please do not arrogate to yourself the exclusive authority of safeguarding the privileges of this House or be concerned about contempt, we are equally worried. I am willing to make my submissions upon the contention, Madam, that if on the Table of the House is not laid the Report as understood by Mr. Thakkar himself, by the Commissioner himself, the Government would be guilty of breach of privilege and would be guilty of contempt of the House. Also, whether the documents and volumes which have been withheld should be laid on the Table of the House or not is a different question. Mr. Advani is usually a very restrained man. I do not know where was the warrant, the imperative for him to eulogise Mr. Shourie and others. That is irrelevant to the purpose. The House's privilege is involved in ensuring that the Report as understood by Mr. Thakkar is certainly laid on the Table of the House. If that be the position, it is true.

Madam, the difficulty has arisen because these documents have not been made available to everyone. Had these documents been made available, I submit, it would have been clear that Mr. Thakkar never understood that part of the compilation, that part of the Volumes which has not been laid by the Goverment on the Table of the House to be the Report. Undoubtedly, referring to the Interim Report, it does say that the Commission's Report is in four Volumes. But that is extremely inadequate for the purposes of determining what he considers to be the Report. What Mr. Thakkar says in the Interim Report finally on 19th November, 1985 when he submits the Report is, "This is an Interim Report..." What he calls the "Interim Report" does not include the Volumes which will be remitted along with the Final Report. In other words, the Interim Report as understood by Mr. Thakkar was what was

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

submitted by him, and that did not include Volumes 2, 3 and 4 which he said "would be remitted along with the Final Report. So, this is so far as these three valumes are concerned.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Madam, on a point of order. Though Justice Thakkar himself called it "Interim Report", this is the Final Report as far as the terms of reference are concerned... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I never disturbed you. It is a question of privilege of the House. I urge upon at least the senior Members like Mr. Upendra to bear with me, listen to me.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: It is the Final Report.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL (Uttar Pradesh): Let him finish.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: What I submit is, this is the Interim Report. I quote him. (*Interruptions*) Listen.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: You read the last para.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I am reading the last para itself. What are you talking? I am reading the last para of the Interim Report, Madam, page 9.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him read it.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: The first sentence is:

> "This Report is an Interim Report."

To reiterate this I refer to page 8 which says: that the Volumes will be remitted along with the Final Report. and these are Volumes 2, 3, and 4. If I am misleading the House, let there be anotner privilege motion against me.

Then what happens? What is that Final Report? This takes care of the three Volumes which have been later sub-divided. And he has created a plenty of confusion, Madam. (*Interruptions*) These are subsequently divided. But that is not to say that the Government is guilty of breach of privelege. It has been later on divided as 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 3A; 3D; 3C; and 3D. Now, Madam, the Final Report, page 4, at the outset...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is trying to solve the confusion.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Confusion worst confounded... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: My submission is, when the case is weak, you do not want to listen to others. How did I listen, how did we listen? In fact, I myself told Mr. Advani yesterday... (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order please.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I myself shared my view with Mr. Advani that if the Commissioner has thought a certain set of documents to be the Report and if that has not been laid on the Table of the House, I think, it will be a question of privilege. But, on reading the Report I find that Mr. Thakkar himself did not consider those documents and papers and compilations which have not been laid on the Table of the House to be the Report simpliciter. Now, I come to the final report. Give me two minutes and I will finish. I am not on the question whether the document should be laid on the Table of the House or not. That is a different thing. The issue is limited. The issue is one of privileges and if what the Commissioner thought to be report is not laid on the Table of the House as a report, then certainly there will be a breach of privilege. Documents which are not submitted, parts of the report whether they should be presented before the House or not is a matter which we will debate later on. Unnecessarily don't bring in irrelevant issues which are not germane to privilege.

I am reading the final report now. The scheme of the final report, the

present report, which is the final report, is in two parts—Part I, Part I(A). Now, part I is laid, part I(A) is not laid.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Yes, that is what I have said.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, this unclarity is the fault with him.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: On a question of contempt, I think the humour is slightly misplaced. If at all there is any humour in this, it is a kind of stupidity. I submit, the same report, para 1.6.3 says Part I(A) is a compilation of the material.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA (Andhra Pradesh): How do you allow him to use the word stupidity? Do you allow him?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Well, in the same way as I allowed Mr. Advani and Mr. Upendra and everybody else to go beyond the purview. So, don't question the Chair,how I am allowing any Member, Professor. You go and teach in your college and not to the Chair.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Para 1.6.3, Part I(A) is a compilation of the material for the purposes of final report.

In the end, having laid the final report, what does it say? Para 1.6.5 referred to in paras 1.6.4 and 1.6.3, they are the three volumes and Part I(A) will be given to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs by the Secretary to the Commission shortly. After having submitted what he considers the report, these documents are to be given shortly. So, the documents which are not laid on the Table of the House comprise those documents, which it was said were not part of the interim report which will be given later on.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Because they were not typed in time.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Does he mention that?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: No, he does not say. If it was not typed, then he would have said the interim report is incomplete. It will only be complete after they are typed. Try to understand. They have forensic expertise. Others who don't have forensic expertise would dispassionately consider this aspect which I am putting to you. He said he is submitting the interim report. It is submitted. These volumes are not there. Then you say that it is a Part of the interim report. Secondly, I submit, he says: "I am submitting the final report." The other papers—I(A) are not submittsd with the final report they will be submitted later. This being the scheme of things, I submit, *prima facie* Government was right in saying that it is laying the Report on the Table of the House, report as understood by the Commissioner himself, not as report as understood by the Opposition Members.

In the end I would submit that with the privilege question the question whether we are entitled to documents or not is not linked up. There is no warrant to eulogise Mr. Shourie or anybody who is the receiver of the stolen property and who has fallen back upon it. Many things can happen and particularly yo can exploit it. The minimum we expect of you is not to drag the fair name of Mrs. Gandhi and try to exploit her assassination for political purposes.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: You have exploited her name and have come to power.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY (Karnataka): Mr. Salve has unnecessarily tried to justify what I call an unjustifiable thing is a blunder which has been committed by the Government. Ordinarily we understand...

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

(*interruptions*)...Two ladies are very busy. Therefore, I thought,...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One lady has to settle the problem before 1 O'clock. So kindly be brief.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Madam, we are discussing a very extraordinary matter. The Parliament is naturally exercised to find out the truth and in this it is natural for Parliament to demand the entire report. I am not here discussing what constitutes the report.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: That is an important question.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: That you must discuss.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Why don't you listen to me? You have not completely heard me.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please make them hear brief.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: All the minutes, including various Annexures, whatever may be the Annexures, constitute the report.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: According to you.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: According to everybody.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: No.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: In a matter like this...

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE (Maharashtra): On a point of order. Will you point out a single report of the Parliamentary Committee wherein the evidence and other documents also form a part of the report? Look at the Bofors Committee, look at the Railway Committee or any Parliamentary Committee's report which contain also the depositions or the testimonies of the witnesses and other materials which are connected. Will you show a single report? I am not in favour of keeping that document. But when you are talking about the obligation under the Act, "report" is well understood. You yourself have been a party to so many reports.

SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHAKRISHNA (Andhra Pradesh): Depositions may not be reproduced...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a limit. Please...

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Madam, May I say through you, to my hon. friend that even depositions are placed in the Library.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: That is a separate point.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Here is an extraordinary case where the whole Parliament is exercised, public is exercised. In the interest of the Government itself, all the documents should be made available to Members of Parliament. I want to ask you, Madam, whether all the documents are being supplied to us.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: Here the report is being discussed and not all the documents.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: The truncated report is here. My charge is that it is truncated. It is rationed. The Members of Parliament are given rationed report. You are giving it in bits and pieces. I say, in your own interest and in the interest of the Government, all the documents must be made available to us. Let us not go into technicalities.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Why not?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Because you want to find out the truth. You are interested in that. We are interested in that. There is no

dispute on that. There is no quarrel on that. With as view to helping us to understand the truth, all the relevant documents demanded by us should be placed on the Table of the House and these reports should not be brought in bits and pieces. They should not be rationed. The most important point is whether the debate 1.00P.M. will be satisfactory, will be full. It is possible only if you do not deny us all the documents. That is the question that has been raised here. Therefore, I demand that all the documents regarding the investigation should be brought before the House and secondly, we said yesterday and the day before yesterday that sufficient copies should be made available to us.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That I have already told you and I have assured you.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Even yesterday you said, 100 copies will be made available immediately.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I again ask the State Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to make sure that you get the copies.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: When are we going to get the copies?

श्री सत्यपाल मलिक : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At 5 O' clock today, I have been informed that they will get all the copies and I will find out and ascertain that. I will reassure you that I will ask the Government and the Ministry to provide the same. Now, Mr. Pawan Kumar Bansal.

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: I am on a point of order.

उपसभापति : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर काहे पर है ? कृपया बैठ जाइये।

श्री सत्यपाल मलिक : महोदया, आप सुन तो लें . . . (व्यवधान) . . . उसके बाद आप . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: You know that we have fixed up the debate already.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have told the Secretary-General and the Government to make available the copies.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: You must get us all the copies of all the documents.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am concerned with the copy which is being placed on the Table of the House. Whatever is being placed on the Table of the House, that would be available. I am not concerned with the other things.

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: You can overrule it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I do not want to hear any point of order. I have allowed Mr. Pawan Kumar Bansal to very briefly say what he has to say.

श्री सत्यपाल मलिक : महोदया, आप प्वायंट आफ आर्डर कैसे अलाऊ नहीं करेंगी।

उपसभापति : नहीं आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री सत्यपाल मलिक : आप सुन कर ही तो डिसअलौ करेंगी। आप मुझे सुन तो लें . . . (व्यवधान) . . . आप सुनने के बाद ही . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

You may disallow.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am telling you and I think the Members of this august House should at least sometimes abide by the direction of the Chair. When I am allowing everybody to speak, if you are going to run this House this way, then we are not doing any justice either to our House of which Mr. Advani was so concerned or to the work we have been assigned.

श्री सत्यपाल मलिक . मैं भाषण नहीं कर रहा हूं।

उपसभापति : आप भाषण नहीं करिए, बहुत भाषण हो गये हैं . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . अब आप पवन कुमार बांसल को बोलने दीजिए। . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

श्री सत्यपाल मलिक : आप मुझे ओवररूल कर दें और फिर उसके बाद आप प्रोसीडिंग्ज में से निकाल दें।

उपसभापति : मैंने ओवररूल कर दिया है। (**व्यवधान**)

श्री सत्यपाल मलिक : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है. . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . उसके बाद आप उसको ओवररूल कर दें . . . (**व्यवधान**) कहीं पर इरेलवेंस है तो . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

श्री पवन कुमार बांसल . मेरे बड़े होने पर भी वह प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर कर रहे हैं।

डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय . माननीय सदस्य के खड़े होनेपर मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है। जब आपने मना कर दिया, तो बैठ जाना चाहिए, नहीं तो मैं भी खड़ा रहूंगा। (**व्यवधान**) म भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूं मैंने इनसे पहले हाथ उठाया है। (**व्यवधान**) . . .

श्री सत्यपाल मलिक : मेरा बहुत वेलिड प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है। (**व्यवधान**) आप उसे सुन कर ओवररूल कर दें। (**व्यवधान**)

उपसभापति : आप सिर्फ़ एक जुमले में बोलिये कि आपका प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर किस विषय पर है ?

श्री सत्यपाल मलिक : जो हो रहा है, इसी के विषय में है।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then I cannot allow you, not even on a point of order. I am not going to allow you to speak on this matter. So please sit down.

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: I am not speaking on this matter. Madam, something improper is happening.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. nothing is happenning.

श्री सत्यपाल मलिक: आप मुझे तो सुन तो लें. . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . ऐसे तो कभी डिसअलाऊ नहीं . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . आप बिना सुने कैसे डिसअलाऊ कर देंगी ? Then I will walk out. आप मुझ सुन कर डिसअलाऊ करतीं . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . आपको मेरी रक्षा करनी चाहिए . . . (**व्यधावन**) . . .

उपसभापति . कल भी ऐसा हुआ . . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . मैं आपको एक बात बता दूं . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . Don't record what he says. Don't try to teach me the rules and regulations otherwise you will be at a weak point. Please don't argue. I said, please sit down.

श्री सत्यपाल मलिक :*

[*At this stage, the hon. Member left the Chamber*].

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, this is not the first time that a Commission of Inquiry was appointed to go into a question of public importance. The procedure always has been that whenever a Commission of Inquiry was appointed, it issued notices to the general people, people appeared before the Committee, gave their memoranda and tendered oral evidence also. Always, the Commission finally ends up by submitting a report to the Government and along with the report all the relevant records are submitted. But what is important today is as to what constitutes the report, the point which the hon. Members from the other side

*Not recorded.

tried to really not go into. We in Parliament cannot convert ourselves into an appellate authority over any finding of any commission of inquiry appointed under the Act. It is generally said that little knowledge is dangerous. Unfortunately, that is what seems to have happened on the other side. The hon. Members...(*Interruptions*)...may have referred to certain parts from the introduction of the interim report. They should know that the interim report deals with three out of the five points referred to the Commission. (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb. Let him speak. I have allowed many people to speak. He has a right to speak in the House. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, I do not cast any aspersion. (*Interruptions*). Similarly, Madam, the final report contains the Commission's final view, final analysis, on the other two points. They are here referring to twelve parts. Well, If, honestly speaking, have a feeling that there could be more than twelve parts because ten parts constitute the first set of three points. If you were to ask for all the evidence tendered before the Commission, all the interrogatories issued, it would not be fair to the Commission and to the members of public who may have tendered their oral evidence or submitted any application to the Commission. What Parliament is concerned with is the report of the Commission and that report is actually in two parts. The interim report deals with three points and the final report deals with two points. If you were to go through this report, it is clear about what the Commission wants to say on different points and wherever the Commission feels the necessity of appending any communication, that has been included in those two reports. Madam, this opportunity must not be used by us to politicise the issue. What was promised by the Government to be laid on the Table of the House was the report of the Commission and the report has been honestly laid on the Table of the House. Now, finding that they cannot make an issue out of the report, the Opposition are again desperately trying to create a doubt in the minds of the people that the report has not been fully laid on the Table of the House. (*Interruptions*). Madam I do not mean to cast aspersions. This is not supposed to be the atiitude of the Opposition. If any section of the press laid its hands on any part of any public document which is not part of the report, we should have pointed to condemn that paper here. It may not be a breach of the privilege of the House. But it is definitely a violation of some law of the country and we should have all joined to seek action against that. (*Interruptions*). We should have all joined to seek action against that. But, unfortunately, the issue today is not the report. The issue before the Opposition, the stake of the Opposition, is prime-ministership and desperately, it is in that direction that they are moving when they are raising this issue. (*Interruptions*). It is in that direction that they are moving. If any hon. Member has gone through the introduction of the two reports, interim and final, it would be clear that all that the hon. Members have said from the Opposition side is irrelevant. It is irrelevant because the report is what has been laid on the Table of the House. You have set two days for discussing that. And as you have said, we are not to take time today in discussing as to what is in the report. We would have an opportunity later to discuss it. But if you were to go through the report—and our friends from the other side have gone through that—it could be seen that whatever documents the Commission considered relevant are attached to it. (*Interruptions*). I only appeal finally that we must not take this opportunity only to politicise the issue. And one of the hon. Members on the other side went on to say that only because there was a leakage in

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

the papers the Government had to place these two parts on the Table of the House. That the Government has done because a sort of suspicion was sought to be created with a malicious intention, casting aspersions on the Prime Minister, casting aspersions on other people. And now an effort was made to link the Commission's observations about the foreign hand with some officers. It is this we have to avoid, and it was to allay such fears that the Report has been laid on the Table of the House. *(Time bell rings)*

I am sure we will discuss it at length and true to their responsibility the Members on the Opposition side would not distort things, would not try to mislead the people by saying that the Government has not placed the Report on the Table of the House.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA (West Bengal): Madam, this is the Times of India, not the Indian Express.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are not discussing newspapers; we are discussing some other papers.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: In this newspaper there is a news today on the front page that Mr. Buta Singh and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs held a Press Conference yesterday, and in that Press Conference they said—I quote:

"Mr. Buta Singh and Mr. H.K.L. Bhagat, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, today clarified during a Press Conference the Government's stand on the controversy over what constitutes the Commission's Report."

My point is simple. While the Parliament is in session, can the Minister or Ministers or a representative or representatives of the Government issue a statement clarifying Government's position, as vital as it is today, outside the floor of Parliament? While the Parliament is in session — I do not ask the question whether the dignity of the Rajya Sabha is infringed upon; it has been the parliamentary system, there is a law and we have to abide by that law — while the Parliament is in session, the Ministers are having a Press Conference to issue statements on policy matters; I say Madam, it is a question of breach of parliamentary propriety and, therefore, I raise the matter so that the House takes into cognizance the breach of parliamentary propriety by the Home Minister of the country.

Madam, my second point is that we want the Report to be published in full with full annexures because there is one reason. There is no question of political benefit. The question is that the security of the country depends on the working of the conspirators. The conspirators have to be identified and the root of the conspiracy has to be eliminated. And if that is to be done, the nation must be informed who are the conspirators, who were the conspirators. It is for the Government that the whole thing should be placed. Otherwise there is a sense of suspicion that the conspirators are being shielded, that the people who had been doing the conspiracy, whether inside or outside the country, have not been properly brought to book. Therefore, it is to clear the suspicion that the people should not indulge in controversy whether it is a part of the Report or not a part of the Report. There is something which is constitutional.

There is another thing: the security of the country. And another thing: public opinion of the country. The Prime Minister of the country has been murdered. Therefore, it is now being said that some people entered into a conspiracy. But you do not publish who were the persons, whether they were Indians or

they were foreigners. Therefore, it is for the security of the country to ensure that again another Prime Minister is not assassinated in the same way, to ensure that the security system works in a fool-proof way. That the nation has to be informed. That is the concern of the nation. That cannot be the monopoly of a single political party. It is the concern of the entire nation. The nation has to be informed what has been done, what is beng done... (*Time bell rings*)... and whether everything has been done. Therefore, we want a report with all these annexures to be published.

Thirdly, Madam, instead of bullying the Press, the Press should be complimented, because the Press has unearthed something which should have been disclosed by the Government themselves. It is the inaction of the Government or failure of the Government that has been disclosed by the Press. I take the chance to compliment the Press, not any particular person or a particular newspaper.

I compliment the Press because the Indian Press has been playing a most crucial role in building up public opinion and in building up concern, I suppose, in the Members of Parliament also. If the Members of Parliament cannot by themselves get hold of important documents or news and if the Press brings it out in the open, we will have to make use of it. (*Time bell rings*) Unfortunately or fortunately, Press is also a part of democracy.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is enough.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Madam Chair person, my last point is very important. My last point is that Parliament must be informed in full whether a person who has been indicted by the report is being brought back to the Secretariat of the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN BHATIA: This is wrong. I object to it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: We must be informed because the Secretariat of the Prime Minister happens to be a part of the State apparatus and State apparatus cannot be allowed to have people with doubtful character.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta, you have exceeded your limits. (*Interruptions*) Please sit down. I am on my legs. You have exceeded certain limits. I allowed you. But that does not mean that you can speak anything you like. I will look into the records. If there is anything objectionable, I will look into it. Mr. Anand Sharma. And he is the last speaker.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: I said: "Office of the Prime Minister's Secretariat". I have never said "Prime Minister". I have never said "Prime Minister". I have said "Office of the Prime Minister's Secretariat".

SHRI MADAN BHATIA: Madam, I should be allowed to say something. What he is talking? He is playing * politics. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already said that I will look into the record and remove whatever is not proper. I have allowed you, Mr. Anand Sharma. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam, it is very strange. You have permitted me to speak. My senior colleagues should have at least that much of courtesy and respect for the rules of this House. I have been called upon to speak.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM (Kerala): I don't think it was proper on the part of a Member to say that the other Member was playing * politics'.

*Expunged, as ordered by the Chair.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Who said it?

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: He said 'politics'. He is a clean man.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have promised that I will look into the records and anything which is not proper will be looked into. Don't get agitated. I promise. You don't believe the promise of the Chair. Anything * will not be allowed in this House. I can assure you.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam Deputy Chairman, the issue which has been raised today certainly has very serious dimensions. I for one, like my other senior colleagues, Mr. Salve, would say that we also believe in and respect the right to information of the Members of Parliament. We are second to none in upholding the dignity of this House and in protecting its privileges because those are our privileges also as Members of this House. Let me be very clear that nobody should think that there is only one section which is concerned about the privileges and the right to information. We all are Members of this House and are as responsible as the Members on that side, if they behave like that. I put a rider.

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE (West Bengal): He has put a condition to behave.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): They are the supporters of the National Front which has assaulted a woman leader of the Opposition and took off her saree. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam, from what Mr. Advani said and subsequently other respected colleagues on the other side said, it becomes clear from their observations from the statements which have been made during the last few days and particularly today that it is not a genuine interest to get those annexures. They are also aware that those particular three volumes are not a part of the Report as per the statement of Justice Thakkar in the final Report. Madam, I will come to that later. Never before for any Report for any Commission of Inquiry's Report, the friends on that side have ever demanded annexures, notices, etc. as they are doing in this case. When the same Justice Thakkar was there in the Thakkar-Natarajan Commission of Inquiry, nobody demanded the annexures and interrogatories and notices. Madam before dealing with *this political point*, *I just have to* quote from page 3 of the Final Report, just one paragraph . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: How have you got a copy?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have it from the Chamber. I have every right to quote.

Madam, I am not going into the subject matter. I am confining myself strictly, responsibility to what Advanji and others have said. Madam, there were five issues raised through the Terms of Reference of this Commission of Inquiry. The Interim Report dealt with the first three issues, and in the final Report, the remaining two issues were dealt with by Justice Thakkar. And he says, and I think it is very simple English...

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH LATHER (Haryana): We have no copies of the Report.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I will give it to you. I am responsible enough.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One copy is in my Chamber. You can go and see.

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO: Madam, it is discriminatory... We are discriminated against. There

*Expunged, as ordered by the Chair.

is no supply of copies to us and he is supplied with a copy. How has it happened?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Go to the Library. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will ask the hon. Member to check up whether it is the same copy which is circulated or it is a separate copy. We have to ascertain that first.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: There are three or four copies in the Library. Only my learned friend does not go to the *Library*.

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO: The supply of copies is discriminatory. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This Report is the final Report in the sense that while the Interim Report covers three out of five matters, the present Report covers the remaining two matters and thus—please listen—all the matter referred to the Commission now stand covered by the *Interim Report read along with this* final Report. I think it is very clear . . . (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is the same Report which is going to another Member. Please pass it on to the Opposition also.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: For the purposes of Report, it is only the Interim Report read with the final Report. (*Interruptions*) Madam, it is very clear, they also know when they *raised this issue and they also agree* that it is without precedent, particularly demanding the interrogatories and annexures. I am raising a more basic issues, Madam, for all the Members to consider. There are Commissions of Inquiry demanded and set-up. We demanded...

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Would you please yield for a minute?

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Only once the Prime Minister was killed, baba.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I would like my hon. colleagues from that side to answer or to address themselves to the question how scores of interrogatories and questions sent to Mr. R. K. Dhawan and his replies including the diary photostats have all been included in the Report. What I am saying is that all these interrogations are there in the case of R. K. Dhawan, but not in the case of others. It does not make any sense. Anyway, it is for you. आपको तो मुश्किल तब होगी जब गवर्नमेंट इसको भी ले आएगी... (**व्यवधान**) . . .

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Point of order.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: How can there be a point of order?

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Point of order on what Mr. Advaniji has said.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : यह अन्याय है। सत्यपाल मलिक ने व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया तो आपने ऐलाऊ नहीं किया उनको। उनको कैसे ऐलाऊ कर रहे हैं ? . . (**व्यवधान**) . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are one of the Members on the panel and you should realise that it is entirely up to the Chair to allow anybody or disallow anybody.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: No, not to violate the rules... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Chair has the discretion but not arbitrary...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not arbitrary, Mr. Advani. I have been

[The Deputy Chairman]
extremely patient to all of you. You don't pull it too much. All the Members get up unnecessarily: We have an important business and I requested repeatedly to you all.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: I am grateful to you: I will only read rule 86 of our rules and what happens when our committees function. It is regarding Printing and publication of evidence. (1) "The evidence tendered before the Select Cammittee under rule 85 may be made available to all members of the Select Committee." And not to all the Members of the House. Then (2) "The Committee may direct that the whole or a part of the evidence or a summary thereof may be laid on the Table." (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: It relates to Select Committee.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let Mr. Anand Sharma finish; at 1.30, I will start the budget.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Let me complete. There is third para. Kindly see. "(3) The evidence given before a Select Committee shall not be published by any member of the Select Committee or by any other person until it has been laid on the Table." Kindly see this also.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, you complete now.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What I was saying is that the friends on the other side are also aware that the SIT is still investigating into various aspects. ...(*Interruptions*) Please. There are more sensitive issues involved; there are deeper issues involved. Today if what they are demanding is done, then tomorrow it would become difficult for this country to make people depose, particularly when they themselves demand that they want to know the dimensions of the conspiracy. The contours have been sketched by this Commission. At this stage, how can you expect.'. (*Interruptions*). No, Madam, this is a very serious thing. Why I am saying, it is sinister, is because there are elements who held brief for the assassins. Today we are listening to the sermons about the assassination of the late Prime Minister. It was a grave loss for the country; it was a personal loss of the Prime Minister and it was still a greater loss for the Indian National Congress and the people of this country. Today nobody can question the bonafides or the integrity of this Government to unearth the complete dimensions of this conspiracy and to expose those who were behind it. I am intrigued; it is shocking that those who are showing this interest throughout Mrs. Gandhi's lifetime, castigated her they denigrated her; they punished her; they put her in jail. After her assassination, they held brief for the assassins. They wanted the assassins to be pardoned. And today they are taping about the integrity of the Government. Today they are talking ...(*Interruptions*)... I have every right to express...

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Why are you afraid then?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: ...and just place my views on record.

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH LATHER: He is making a political speech.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am not making a political speech. (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, please conclude now. It is 1.30 now. I said that we would be taking up the Appropriation Bills at 1.30.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I can assure my friends on the other side. Truth really hurts. I am not making a speech. I assure my friends on the other side that I will certainly make

a speech when I will come out with further details. Then, they will not be able to sit peacefully in their seats but they will keep on jumping because truth is always bitter, Madam.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: We are looking forward to it.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I conclude by saying that what they are demanding is not a genuine one and it has no relevance. It is a despicable attempt to politicise it for cheap political gimmick and propaganda—the tragic assassination of late Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the Appropriation Bills.

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I. APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1989

II. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1989

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1989-90 as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Madam, the House had a general discussion on the Budget for 1989-90. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill seeks only a special supply to enable the Government to carry on, ending detailed consideration and passing of the Demands for Grants for the whole year and the connected Appropriation Bill.

The total amount sought for in this Bill is Rs. 41,751.28 crores of which Rs. 28,930.22 crores is charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and the balance of Rs. 12,821.06 crores has been voted by the Lok Sabha. Necessary details of the Vote on Account are given in the pamphlet circulated to hon. Members.

Madam, I also beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the finanial year 1988-89, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Madam, this Bill arises out of the supplementary appropriation charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and Demands voted by the Lok Sabha on March 27, 1989. The Bill involves gross additional expenditure of Rs. 3,491 crores. Against the gross additional expenditure of Rs. 3,491 crores, concerned Ministries and Departments have identified matching savings, recoveries or increased receipts to the extent of Rs. 2,349 crores leaving a net additional requirement of Rs. 1,142 crores. This comprises of Rs. 497 crores for defence pensions, Rs. 200 crores for defence services, Rs. 100 crores for export subsidy, Rs. 60 crores for loans to the National Textile Corporation, Rs. 50 crores for interest payments, Rs. 50 crores for subsidy to set up industries in selected backward areas Rs. 34 crores for assistance to State Governments for on-going family welfare schemes, Rs. 29 crores for comprehensive crop insurance scheme and Rs. 122 crores for other items. The details of the Supplementary Demands have been given in the documents laid on the Table of the House on 16th March, 1989.

The questions were proposed.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kamal Morarka. Mr. Morarka, I know you can speak quite well on economic matters but, unfortunately, we have only ten minutes for your party. Please conclude within that time-limit.

[Shri B. K. Gadhvi]

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA (Rajasthan): Madam Deputy Chairman, in principle, I oppose the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Of course, they have been passed by the Lok Sabha and we do not have to pass them.

[**The Vice-Chairman (Shri H. Hanumanthappa)** in the Chair]

It has become a pattern for the last two years to come up with Supplementary Demands for Grants during the course of the year. I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you, to a few aspects and I would like Mr. Gadhvi to seriously consider them since he is directly in charge of expenditure. The first point is under-estimation of expenditure in the annual budget. In the last three years the average error has been of the order of 5 per cent with regard to Plan expenditure, 7.6 per cent with regard to non-Plan expenditure. I feel in a country like ours a 7.6 per cent error in estimating our annual expenditure is quite high. At the time of annual budget it is never a pleasant task for the Finance Minister because he has to raise taxes. Nobody likes taxes. He comes under a lot of criticism. But after that exercise is over, during the year, whatever work he has done actually gets undone. By the end of the year he has again to do a very stupendous task. This has been happening in the last three to four years. My first point is about under estimation of expenditure and revenue. Revenue has also been under estimated, but expenditure is under-estimated more than revenue. So, the deficit rises at the end of the year. I do not want to give statistics, there is no time for that. But for the last three to four years the deficit has been higher than what has been projected. That is the first point that you should be more realistic. Conservative budget policy will be a little under-estimation of revenue but a realistic estimate of expenditure.

Now I will come to the second point. The 9th Finance Commission has suggested a normative approach to expenditure. Though the previous Finance Commissions also followed a policy of a normative approach, the difference in this particular Finance Commission report given in July, 1988, is that they want to consider projects *ab initio* instead of only the incremental part. In the last Finance Commission only the incremental allotment for particular projects was allowed or disallowed. This Finance Commission has suggested that project should be seen *de novo*. In fact, they have suggested that for the period 1990—95 they will go, for all the States as well as the Centre project-wise. Total expenditure they will again evaluate, whether it is justified or not justified. Even in the 7th Plan document the Government itself had said that one method of exercising control over expenditure was the system of zero-based budgeting. Considering the rapid deterioration of finances, I feel a time has come when strictly we follow zero-based budgeting and the concept of anormative approach. We should not assume every year that on-going projects will go on. In this connection, I was very happy to see that the hon. Finance Minister in his speech said that a lot of old schemes were becoming irrelevant and the surplus staff can be deployed elsewhere. I strongly recommend to the Government that the time has come when this should be done.

I will quote Raja Chelliah, the Member of the Planning Commission. He has suggested the setting up of a separate accounting unit within the Finance Ministry for independent loan disbursement transactions so as to induct a greater degree of fiscal discipline in public expenditure. He has suggested that this body should be accountable to Parliament alone and should monitor on a continuous basis the utilisation of funds to make them more productive. I feel it is a very useful suggestion, especially because, no matter which Government comes or who the Finance Minister is the

revenue cake will always be limited. Demands are going to be too much over the next five to seven years. I think it is a useful suggestion and Mr. Gadhvi should look at the usefulness and the practicability of it.

Finally I come to this particular Demand. There are a few of the Demands out of the total Demand of Rs. 1142 crores which are additional. The rest of the 2349 crores are out of the savings from some other heads and so I will not deal with them. Coming to this additional demand of Rs. 1142 crores, there are a few items to which I would like to draw your kind attention. The first is the loss of NTC of Rs. 60 crores. It is a bottomless pit. So many times NTC comes up for discussion and Mr. Ram Niwas Mirdha gives some answers, but the fact remains that 100 odd textile mills are losing money. It is an unpleasant task for the Expenditure Minister to find this money and come to Parliament to explain for what this money is being given. I know it is not his Ministry but he must put the screws tightly on all these loss-making public undertakings especially NTC which is a den of corruption.

The other item is collection charges of direct taxes. Though the item is only ten crores of rupees, I take this opportunity to bring to the attention of the Finance Minister that the entire machinery for collection of direct taxes throughout the country is very sloppy. The income tax assessees can see the wastages. It is there for everybody to see that the amount of money, time and energy that they are wasting in collecting taxes is not worth the taxes collected from individuals. I would request the Finance Minister to see—though the allocation is small—that we should have an efficient system of tax collection rather than the present one. You will please have a re-look when the Direct Tax Code comes and see that it is included in it.

Another item is subsidy for setting up industries in the selected backward areas—i.e. additional 50 crores have been provided. Now suddenly new industries could not have come up. You cannot say that it is an unforeseen expenditure. This expenditure could easily have been planned in the beginning of the year. One may turn round and say, a lot of new industries are coming up. But it does not happen that way... Mr. Radhakrishna, excuse me I cannot see the Finance Minister.

SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHAKRISHNA (Andhra Pradesh): You have to see the Chair.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Please... thank you. I would request the Finance Minister to make it incumbent upon all the State Governments and the Central Government to have a realistic appraisal of what industries are coming up in the forthcoming year so that at the end of the year we do not have to come with a grant of 50 crores for a thing which we know in the beginning of the year. I can see if it is flood, drought or any such calamity. But most of the expenditure for which we come back to Parliament is such as we could have estimated in the beginning of the year.

I do not want to take any more time. I would make a special request to the Finance Minister to put a very tight control on expenditure because that is the key to future economic prosperity of the country.

Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Thank you for keeping up to time. Shri Rameshwar Thakur.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR. (Bihar): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Appropriation Bill, 1989, to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial

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year 1988-89, and also the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1989, to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1989-90.

Sir my esteemed friend, Mr. Morarka, had started with criticising the pattern of expenditure of the Central Government. I would like to say that if we see closely the achievements made by the Government during the current year 1988-89 and the budget proposals for the year 1989-90, out of which we have this Vote on Account for the year 1989-90, we will find that there has been a great deal of achievement in several areas of our economy and additional provisions which have been placed before us are for the remaining additional expenditure for the current year and the basic expenses for the year 1989-90. When we see particularly the expenditure relating to the year 1989-90, we have to take into consideration that this year is the last year of the Seventh Five Year Plan and last year of current Parliament. We have to see not in terms of biased observations, as some of the Members have been good enough to make from the other side, but in terms of what were the objectives, what were the goals fixed by the Seventh Plan and how we are going to achieve them so far as the last year of the Plan i.e. the year 1989-90, is concerned. From that angle if we see the expenses provided for, they reflect sound fiscal policy, incentive and environment for growth, savings employment, investment, further development of infrastructure, agriculture, industry, science and technology, social services, particularly with special impetus to anti-poverty and employment-oriented programmes, relief to the poor and the persons in the lower income group and stability in the tax structure.

Our outlay for the last year of the Plan is of the order of Rs. 34,446 crores, the cumulative effect of which is 115 per cent of the total outlay of the Plan, that is, Rs. 180,000 crores, which is very remarkable because in the Sixth Plan we were able to achieve only up to 89 per cent. Here we will be achieving 115 per cent and, if we do not take the deflecting factor into consideration then this amount goes up to 135 per cent which is most outstanding in a situation when we know that the outlay of the Seventh Plan was higher than the total cumulative outlay from the First to the Sixth Plan. So, this is a great achievement which we should take into consideration and we should view the expenses next year from this angle.

If we see the achievements in the various fields and the targets that we have got for the next year, for which these expenses have been provided for then we find that in the field of agriculture we have made a very remarkable achievement during the current year in spite of the earlier year's drought. Sometimts our friends there even start saying that during the last 42 years we have not achieved anything. This is very surprising. Any Member who does not take a biased view of things, if he objectively goes into the achievements, will find that in the field of agriculture, from 50 million tonnes we have already reached 166 million tonnes and we are expected to reach even higher goals. By next year our target of 175 million tonnes will have to be achieved.

Particularly in the case of agriculture, for improvement we have got Rs. 4,000 crores additional credit provided in the budget for the further growth of agriculture in the next year. Then we have got many other facilities given to the farmers. The interest rate has been reduced from 14 per cent to 12 per cent for those who take loans from Rs. 15,000 to 20,000 About 1/3 tax exemption is given in the case of poultry farming. There are other exemptions in excise duty

on jute yams supplied to registered cooperative societies, etc.

In the case of coal we have improved our performance. Similarly, in the case of industry, we have got a growth of nine per cent and it is expected to reach 10 per cent during 1989-90. Then so many other reliefs have been given and I am sure that with the outlay that we have got for the industries, with incentives like Venture Capital Company, Mutual Fund, Personal Equity Plan, Equity Linked Savings Schemes, next year there will be more savings and more investment for industries and industrial growth is definitely likely to increase by more than 10 per cent.

Similarly, in the case of various areas of infrastructure we have got more provision during the current year and much more will be there during the next year's budget and, I am sure, with the added provisions that we have got, these are likely to help further growth and development during 1989-90 particularly in irrigation and energy. For energy we have got a 23 per cent higher outlay. For transport it is 13 per cent and for communications it is 57 per cent.

Similarly, in the case of public sector undertakings, as you are aware, our performance has improved. In the year, for the first time we have a profit of about Rs. 2,183 crores. Though this profit is very good and for the first time we have got a higher profit, I would suggest to the honourable Minister to consider that keeping in view our investment of Rs. 60,000 crores and also keeping in view the commanding position the public sector undertakings have got and the provisions that we have made and the expectations of the people and the normal return from such investments, this amount is much lower. Effective steps must be taken to increase the capacity utilisation, to increase the productivity, profitability and efficiency of the public sector undertakings so that at least we should be able to get 10 per cent return from the public sector undertakings which will substantially improve the financial position of the next year, that is, the last year of the Plan.

Then, in the foreign trade also we have improved our performance very substantially. The increase has been of the order of about 26.4 per cent in the case of exports, and the order of imports has been reduced. It has come down to 10.8 per cent. But, I would urge very much, keeping in view very serious position in the balance of payments, that more sustained efforts should be made to ensure that we are able to achieve higher goals in regard to exports so that we are in a position to meet our balance of payments position and we are able to improve our financial position as a whole.

As regards the external debt, many of the Members feel with this order of expenditure and payments that we have to make on interest and debt repayment, we will be in the debt-trap. In fact, some people have said that we are in the debt-trap. We are not in the debt-trap if we take into consideration the actual facts. It is not higher than many of the neighbouring developing countries. Our saving rate is much higher, 21 per cent, 24 per cent. The domestic investment is increasing. Overall, our country can withstand without any difficulty. We certainly have to be cautious. As you know, we see that 94 per cent of the total investment of Rs. 1,80,000 crores is coming from within the country, and our total investment from outside is only about 6 per cent. Therefore it is not of an extremely high order though the total amount is such, and we have to pay interest on that.

Another thing I would like to say is how we compare with our neighbouring countries. Only one or two exam. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to give. Compared to Nepal, Bangladesh, China; Sri Lanka and Indonesia,

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we find this. If we look to the figures pertaining to 1970 and 1986, our debt outstanding as compared with other countries, has improved. Our repayment figures are there. I will not take time. Our repayment has been very timely. Our exports of services and goods percentage is also on the higher side. We have improved as compared to Sri Lanka and Pakistan and Bangladesh. Our performance as compared to the neighbouring countries is much better than theirs. There is no question of alarm so far as foreign debt is concerned. In fact, our position of debt outstanding as on 1970 and 1986 is this. We find that in 1970-71 it was 71.4 per cent; in 1986—it has gone up to 77.9 per cent. In Pakistan it has risen from 68 per cent in 1970-71 to 93.1 per cent. In Sri Lanka it has gone up from 61 per cent to 77.7 per cent. In the debt position from the private sources we have improved. That is, our own financial institutions we have improved. It was 3.6 per cent in our case. It has now gone up to 22 per cent. In the case of other countries, in the case of Pakistan it has gone down from 7 per cent to 6.9 per cent; Sri Lanka from 13 per cent to 23.3 per cent. Therefore, if we see it from various angles, our debt position, though it is high and we have to be cautious, we are not in position to say that we are going to be in the debt-trap.

Lastly, one or two items. I will make my suggestions. We are all aware of the various achievements. We have made improvements in the revenue collections. Also, we have got them very substantially.

About direct taxes, in the first year of the Plan it amounted to Rs. 4,484 crores. It has now gone up to Rs. 8,500 crores in the current year. That is 88 per cent. Next year we expect to reach about Rs. 10.000 crores. Then there are a number of schemes for giving relief to the poor. There are a number of schemes in the form of indirect tax reliefs and direct tax reliefs, savings schemes to help the farmers and others. The freedom fighters' pension has been enhanced to Rs. 750/- p.m. new schemes have been introduced particularly in the area of rural housing. There is a scheme of taxing more to richer class in the form of surcharge to pay for the newly introduced Nehru Rozgar Yojana, which will give impetus to employment in the rural areas.

I have only one or two suggestions to make. In spite of these schemes, the Government should make all out efforts to reduce the Government expenditure, particularly the non-Plan expenditure and also the expenditure on subsidies. There is also a need for improvement in the performance of public sector, as I mentioned earlier. There is also a need for improvements in exports and balance of payments and also to increase domestic savings. There is also a need to increase revenues, particularly through direct taxes. To achieve this there is need to have a systematic survey and better management of direct and indirect taxes to bring in more and more people into the direct tax net. There is also a need for investing more in the rural development programmes, paticularly in khadi and village industies, which provide much more amount of employment than any other organised sector does. There is also a need for a more effective implementation of the programmes, particularly in the rural areas, for Scheduled Castes and Tribes backward communities and economically weaker sections of the people. In the end, I would like to mention that there should be effective steps for removal of regional imbalances, particularly in the North-Eastern States and Bihar. The Central assistance to Bihar during the last two decades has been very less. This should be improved. Defence units should be set up there. Power plants should be centralised and financed and pig iron project

near Bhavnapur should be established. Petro-chemical complex near Barauni should be established. Over-bridges on the Ganga at Bhagalpur and Sahibganj should be constructed and special development schemes of irrigation, electricity and roads in Santhal Parganas and Chota Nagpur should be given special attention. Incentives should be given to them by the Central government so that the regional imbalance is removed.

With these words I support the two Bills placed before the House.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM (Kerala): Participating in the discussion, I would like to mention only three points.

Today when we are discussing the Appropriation Bills, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister about one important thing that is going on outside Parliament House. Almost all the junior doctors in the capital are observing a protest day today. You know there was an agreement between the Health Ministry and the organisation of the junior doctors, which was signed in November 1986. So far the Government has not taken any action to implement that agreement. That is a very unfortunate thing. The doctors are very much demoralised. Because of its non-implementation and the indifferent attitude of the Government they are now observing a protest day. I think they are going in for another general strike in the near future. So, what I have to say on this occasion is that the Government should see that once an agreement is signed, it is implemented. So, let them make amends on that. That is the first request I have to make.

Yesterday, I was listening to the speech made by the hon. Finance Minister He spoke about many things. But, unfortunately, he did not mention about the problem of price. Problem of price means: is it possible to stabilise the price? Can we bring about stability in the price sphere in the coming future? This is a very big question that is looming large in the minds of the poor people in the country. After reading the Budget and after going through the Supplementary Budget etc., my impression is that there are chances for increase in prices. Unless we pay serious attention

2.00 P.M. to this problem, it will become difficult and affect the common people very much. That is how I find it. If you go to the market and enquire you can see that prices are going up every week. We can see in the newspapers also daily. The main reason for the price hike is the policies that are pursued by the Government. I do not want to go into the details because those things have been debated in the General Budget and I do not want to repeat them. What can we do in this situation? According to me the Government should pay adequate attention to improve the public distribution system. If you do not have any nation-wide plan to improve the public distribution system the prices will go up very high and the common people are going to be hit very hard. When I raise this question, I have something in my mind. The food procurement agencies are going slow in procuring the foodgrains. As a result of this, huge quantity of foodgrains are being cornered by the hoarders. That is why I say prices are going up every day. I want to cite an example. We people, especially in the South are depending on rice. For the last two months the distribution of rice through the public distribution system has been cut down by 20 per cent. The common people who are dependent on the public distribution system cannot go to the market for their daily requirements. That becomes very difficult because prices of the essential items are very high in Kerala we are not getting sufficient quantity of rice and other cereals from the Centre. There is a cut of 20 per cent in

[Shri N. E. Balaram]

the supply of foodgrains. Our State used to get 1,20,000 tonnes of foodgrains per month. Now we are getting only 1,00,000 tonnes. There is a cut of 20 per cent with the result that the common people are put to hardships.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Please conclude.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: I am concluding. What I am saying is that this problem must be looked into.

Another thing is the power situation which is very much disquieting in the South. I want to draw the attention of the Government to this problem. There were cases of high tension power throughout the South. Don't think that I am asking only for the South. This is what is happening in all the States. As a result of this, development of industries is going down. Even agricultural operations have been affected because of power-cut. According to the statistics available with me, power supply in the South will go down by 18.8 per cent by 1999. That means we are going to have more power-cuts and more difficulties in the rural areas. I have gone through your supplementary grants and the General Budget, but do not find adequate funds for this sector. This is a very serious problem and that is why I wanted to bring it to the notice of the Minister. Unless you take serious steps the situation is not going to improve. You may have some schemes, but the present position is that even agricultural operations have become very difficult because of the power-cuts. These are some of the important questions which I wanted to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister and which require immediate solution. I hope the Government will look into all these problems.

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH (Gujarat): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1989 and the Appropriation Bill, 1989 brought before this House by the hon. Minister of State for Finance. Sir, the hon. fore Finance Minister, Shri S. B. Chavan, while replying to the debate on the General Budget yesterday in this House expressed his concern over the balance of payments situation. What are the reasons for this kind of a situation? Sir, the approvals of foreign commercial borrowings are expected to reach the unprecedented level of Rs. 4,000 crores in 1988-89 against Rs. 2600 crores last year. Sir, this is well above the ceiling of Rs. 3,000 crores considered safe by the Finance Ministry itself. Sir, this is causing serous concern since it is leading to a corresponding increase in the debt service ratio as well. Sir, the growing reliance on commercial borrowings is changing the whole complexion of the country's external debt and as much as 40 per cent of the total flow of external assistance is now accounted for by such borrowings against 25 per cent last year of the country's total debt burden of Rs. 55,000 crores at the end of March 1988, The disturbing rise in commercial loans had prompted the Economic Survey to advise and caution with regard to the terms, conditions and quantum of fresh external debt incurred. Sir, the Economic Survey presented to this House has cautioned about this aspect and therefor I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether with regard to this kind of foreign commercial borrowings which have gone up to Rs. 4,000 crores he will see that some kind of curb is put in this direction. Sir, so far approvals have been given to large public sector undertakings, private sector enterprises with commitment of export promotion and developmental financial institutions like the IDBI, IFCI and ICICI. There was also a move by the Government to allow Indian companies to raise finance abroad through the issue of

convertible debentures. Sir, I am very happy to say that so far the Government has not taken a decision, but it is considering. The answer to my question in this House, only a few days ago was, no such approval has so far been given but it did not say that we are going to give it. It is being considered. Therefore, I would like to know whether it is prudent to attract equity through shares denominated in hard currencies because when you are going to give dividend, it will also be in hard currency. Therefore, this will also be very very dangerous as far as the balance of payments is concerned. The second aspect that I wanted to raise was that there is another disturbing trend and that is the increasing percentage of non-Plan expenditure. Sir, the hon. Minister of State for Finance also deals with expenditure and he has time and again not only in this House but in the other House also suggeted various measures by which non-Plan expenditure could be curbed. Sir, it was 63 per cent of the total expenditure in 1987-88, 65 per cent in 1988-89 and is anticipated to be around 66 per cent in 1989-90. The Government, I must say, with all due care, has so far not been able to arrest this alarming increase in non-Plan expenditure. Sir, if salaries of Government employees, D. A. payments and interest payments were all expected to increase, then the non-plan expenditure would go beyond the Budget estimates of 1989-90. It may well exceed 66 per cent this year. Sir, in 1989-90, it has grown to Rs. 6000 crores and the Government had borrowed an estimated Rs. 2400 crores from commercial markets abroad to pay interest on loans with the interest amount payable between Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 20,000 this year.

Sir, another factor that I would like to deal with in this House today is, yesterday the hon. Finance Minister defended the transfer of Rs. 2300 crores from the pool account of the Oil Co-ordination Committee to the Government's revenue receipts account. This transfer has enabled the Government to show a reduced revenue deficit at Rs. 7012 crores and to reduce the overall deficit to Rs. 7337 crores in 1989-90. The hon. Finance Minister also argued that the transfer was not an artificial instrument of reducing the Budget deficit and the Government might transfer more funds from the oil pool account in the coming budgets as every year Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1200 crores are being added in this fund. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether to contain Budget deficits, are you going to take recourse to this action of transferring more and more funds from the oil pool to the general revenue receipt of the Government? I woudl like to know from the hon. Minister what the stand of the Government is and whether he would clarify that recourse to such action would be taken only in abnormal circumstances.

Sir, another disturbing factor, according to me, is that smuggling of contraband gold is increasing in this country. The official seizures of contraband gold during 1988 amounted to as much as 6.1 tonnes valued at Rs. 195 crores. Compared to this, last year 2.2 tonnes of gold were seized by the Customs officials and the value of that gold was Rs. 68.77 crores. Now, I want to congratulate the Customs officials and the Government on taking stringent measures. But, at the same time, this also indicates a spurt in the smuggling activities and that is not confined to the western coast of this country alone. These activities are spread all over the country, particularly, the Indo-Pak border, the Indo-Nepal border and the Indo-Burma border. We have also seen that even far away in Lakshadweep contraband gold was seized to or three months ago while we were visiting the Lakshadweep island in a Parliamentary Committee. This wil have to be very very carefully guarded against and

[Shri Raoof Valiullah]

contraband gold, whatever may be the sources, will have to be curbed so that it does not play havoc with the economy of this country.

Sir, I would also like to deal with the development financial institutions. While they have been given approvals for foreign borrowings, the role of the development financial institutions particularly the IDBI, IFCI and the ICICI, in the development of the backward regions of this country has not been to the extent it should have been. Sir, it is very strange that the share of backward areas in loans given by financial institutions at the national level fell during the year from 46 per cent in 1984-85. Sir, they are undoubtedly guilty of having lost interest in the development of backward areas. The definition of 'backward' was relaxed, and it now includes areas peripheral to big cities. If such areas were excluded, the share of backward regions in development financial institutions lending would have been less than even one-third. *(Time-bell-rings)* Sir, the development financial institutions should now make a conscious effort to increase the share of backward areas in the loans they make. The Centre has even withdrawn the investment subsidy for non-manufacturing units in backward areas and that has hit the industry and non-manufacturing units in backward areas. I would, therefore, plead with the hon. Minister that the DFIs—Development Financial Institutions—should play a very important and concrete role in the development of backward regions in this country.

Thank you.

SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHAKRISHNA: Sir, this is not for the first time that we are discussing an Appropriation Bill. Every time, every year the Budget comes the Appropriation Bill also comes, and we discuss it. Some Budget is called having a rural bias, some Budget is called urban bias, some Budget is called having poor bias and some Budget is called having a bias for rich people. But this time this Budget seems to be having a bias of confusion. The Finance Minister tried to make it an election budget, but it has become a budget of confusion items. Sir, there is a proverb in Telugu:

"HANUMANTHUNNI CHEYABOTHE KOTHI AYINDI".

That means, a monkey emerged out of the efforts made to produce Lord Hanuman. The Finance Minister tried to make Lord Hanuman, but it has become a monkey instead of Hanuman. Fortunately, the Vice-Chairman in the Chair has Hanuman's...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTAPPA): Not monkey, anyway!

SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHAKRISHNA: Not monkey but Hanuman's grace, Hanuman's name. *(Interruptions)*

This is a budget of confusion. I want to make some observations on it.

Sir, while delivering the Budget speech the hon. Finance Ministers stated that the federal structure of the country has been kept in abundance. I say it is the greatest untruth for two reasons. One is political reason, the other economic reason. I would like to explain this in brief. Sir, political reason is that the federal spirit of the States is undermined. The Government of India has no recognition in true sense, in true spirit, for the States having their independence and their existence. The very first article of the Constitution, that is article 1 of the Constitution, goes like this : India, that is, Bharat, is a Union of States...If there are no States and if there is no existence of States, there is no India. It is only a Union of States. The Government of India is undermining it. They are not recognizing it. I will give some instances to support my contention. Sir, recently the Government has adopted a policy of meeting people at the grass-root level.

The Prime Minister has gone to meet the District Magistrates in the States. The Prime Minister has gone to address the panchayati set-up in the local areas. He has gone down to the extent of meeting the village sarpanchs. He has been having some conferences here and there in the States. But the same Prime Minister was not prepared to meet the Chief Ministers of the non-Congress Governments when they wanted to meet him to finalise the terms of refeience of the 9th Finance Commission. He straightaway refused to meet the Chief Ministers. The Prime Minister who is not prepared to meet the Chief Ministers of certain States is prepared to go and meet the sarpanchs of the villages. They want to bring about a law before the Parliament in order to create a provision in constitution for Panchayati Raj institutions in the States. The instituton of the States is mentioned in the first article of the Constitution whereas the institution of Panchayati Raj is mentioned in the part IV of the Constitution, in the Directive Principles of State Policy which are not guaranteed by the courts of law. That is the attitude of the Government. That is why the Finance Minister's statement is a political lie.

I will now come to the economic aspect of the lie. Sir, before presenting the Budget to the Parliament, they have restored to administered prices in which the States are denied their legitimate share of the revenue of the Government. Another thing is the surcharge and the corporate taxes. Anyhow, the Government of India wants to tamper with the legitimate share and the due share of the States. Apart from that, there are some other things which jeopardise the economic interests of the States. (*Time bell rings*) I am concluding, Sir. I will give an instance. Almost all the Central Ministers who have visited Andhra Pradesh have ridiculed the welfare programmes of the State Government. They called them populist programmes. Now in their Budget they have mentioned about the welfare and populist programmes. I want to mention Nehru Rojgar Yojna. Rs. 500 crores have been allotted for that Yojna in order to eradicate unemployment amongst the rural youth. Sir, it is mentioned that 120 backward districts have been selected in the country. According to the Government sources and according to the census figure of 1981; there are 11 crores households in the country. It is the total number, it is according to Government calculations. But if we take into account the 120 backward districts and the families which are below the poverty line, and if we take into account the money allotted for this Yojna, this plan, it works out to about Rs. 250|- per household for the purpose of eradicating poverty. Is it possible? So far, we have figures that 40,000 crores of rupees have been spent in this country and we know the employment which has been provided by the Government. Is it possible to eradicate unemployment and to provide employment to the people at the rate of Rs. 250|- per family? The very celebrations of Nehru Birth Centenary are publicity-oriented and not development oriented. Nor are they we fare-oriented. In this particular Yojana, there is no mention about providing special employment for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Please conclude now. We have time constraint.

SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHAKRISHNA: I am concluding, Sir. There is nothing mentioned for providing employment to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people. Sir, it is my great concern that that is a great lapse. Sir, there is a 5 per cent reduction of income-tax on the entry point from Rs. 18000 to Rs. 25000 It would have been better if the total income-tax had been done away with.

[Shri Puttapaga Radhakrishna]

Sir, the Finance Minister has came down heavily on TVs., radios, two-in-ones, pan masala, watches and other things. Thees are the goods used by the common man. They are no longer luxury items. So, why has it been done, I do not understand. It should not have been done. *(Time bell rings)*

Sir, the freedom fighters' pension is raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750. Sir, there are severe complaints about selection of the beneficiaries of the pension scheme for the freedom fighters. In my own State of Andhra Pradesh, an inquiry committee was appointed to go through this. In Karimnagar district from where our hon. Minister for External Affairs Mr. Narasimha Rao hails, persons born after freedom, *i.e.* after 1947, are being given freedom fighter pensions. So, that is not being checked, but we are increasing the quantum of pension.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Mr. Sukul, please.

SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHAKRISHNA: There are no sufficient funds...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Mr. Radhakrishna, we have the time constraint...

SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHAKRISHNA: This is my last point, Sir.

We are very much conscious of the health of the people. Health consciousness is going up day by day. We are very much concerned about our health. But there are no sufficient funds allocated for the health and family welfare *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV (Maharashtra): There might be some freedom fighters from your Party also. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM (Tamil Nadu): He is not against the pension scheme. He is against... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: In the case of freedom fighters, the recommendation is from the State Government.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: He is not against the pension scheme. He is against the irregularities. That is his complaint.

SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHAKRISHNA: I am not questioning the scheme.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Please sit down. I have called Mr. Sukul.

SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHAKRISHNA: I have not concluded.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Please take your seat. I have called the next speaker.

श्री पशुपति नाथ सुकुल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, विनियोग (लेखानुदान) विधेयक और विनियोग विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर हुई चर्चा के दौरान और बजट पर हुई चर्चा के के दौरान हमारे अनेकानेक साथी बता चुके हैं कि कितनी प्रगति हमारे देश में कांग्रेस सरकार की नीतियों के कारण हुई है। आजादी मिलने के बाद से आज आज तक आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन हमारे देश में हो चुके हैं। चाहे कृषि का क्षेत्र

हो या उद्योग का क्षेत्र हो जो विकास हमने किया है वह स्वावलम्बन की दिशा में एक बहुत ही ठोस कदम है। कम से कम जो अविकिसित देश हैं उन सब में आज भारत वर्ष सबसे अधिक विकसित देश है। मुझे जो थोड़ा सा समय आपने दिया है इसमें सदन का और सरकार का ध्यान अपने प्रदेश की ओर खींचना चाहूंगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश, जो कि इस देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है जनसंख्या के अनुसार वह फिर भी बहुत पिछड़ा प्रदेश है। जनसंख्या के हिसाब से इस सबसे बड़े प्रदेश के 42 जिले आज बैकवर्ड हैं पिछड़ेपन का शिकार हैं। हमारे प्रदेश की आधे से अधिक जनसंख्या गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे है या इसके आस-पास हैं। प्रति व्यक्ति आय हमारे प्रदेश में 78–79 में 894 थी जब कि देश की औसत आय उस समय 1203 रुपये थी। 84–85 में प्रति व्यक्ति आय 1618 रुपये उत्तर प्रदेश की थी जबकि पूरे देश की औसत आय 2275 थी। यह पिछड़ापन उत्तर प्रदेश का है। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में भी जो सबसे पिछड़ा इलाका है वह पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का है। वहां समूचा औद्योगिक विकास नहीं हो पाया है। वह कृषि पर ही मूलतः आधारित है। क्योंकि उनकी जोत बहुत छोटी-छोटी है इसलिए आर्थिक रूप से फाइनेन्शियली वाइएवल नहीं है। उस क्षेत्र में पीने के पानी की बहुत कमी है। इन सब चीजों को मुहैया कराना है, विकास करना है लेकिन इसके लिए पैसे की आवश्यकता है। हमारे प्रदेश में लगभग साढ़े 7 प्रतिशत जो क्षेत्रफल है वह प्रदेश का हिमालय के चरणों में स्थापित पहाड़ी जिलों में है। जो पहाड़ी जिले हमारे यहां है उनका क्षेत्रफल लगभग हिमाचल प्रदेश के बराबर है, लेकिन आबादी हिमाचल प्रदेश से ज्यादा है। चालू वार्षिक योजना में इस क्षेत्र के लिए, प्रति व्यक्ति केन्द्रीय सहायता जो दी जा रही है वह 363 रु० है, लेकिन दूसरे पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में यह 622 रु० से लेकर 1109 रु० है। इन पहाड़ी ग्रामों में पेय जल की आवश्यकता है, सड़कों और बिजली का बहुत ही अभाव है। अतः मेरा वित्त मंत्री से महोदय अनुरोध है कि वे हमारे प्रदेश की समस्याओं के समुचित निराकरण के लिए सहायता दें और अधिक से अधिक केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान करें ताकि भारतवर्ष का सिरमौर जो यह उत्तर प्रदेश है जिसने भारत को तमाम प्रधान मंत्री दिये हैं, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, इन्दिरा गांधी, चरण सिंह, मोरारजी देसाई को छोड़ कर अब राजीव गांधी तक इसी प्रदेश से आये हैं। जिस प्रकार से दीये के तले अंधेरा होता है वैसे ही इस प्रदेश से देश को प्रधान मंत्री मिलते रहे, लेकिन फिर भी वह प्रदेश अत्यधिक पिछड़ा हुआ है, यह हमारे लिए लज्जा की बात है। लेकिन मैं आप को बताऊं कि प्रदेश की वर्तमान सरकार बहुत ही तत्परता-पूर्वक विकास कार्यों में संलग्न हैं। छठी योजना में उसको एक हजार करोड़ रुपये अतिरिक्त संसाधन जुटाने का लक्ष्य दिया गया था, लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने लक्ष्य से 534 करोड़ अधिक जुटाया और सातवीं योजना में जो लक्ष्य रखा गया है, जो अतिरिक्त संसाधन जुटाने हैं

[श्री पशुपति नाथ सुकुल]

उन संसाधनों को जुटाने के लिए वह वह कृतसंकल्प है। गरीबी और पिछड़ेपन के बावजूद अधिकांश प्रदेशों की तुलना में हमारे प्रदेश में करों की दर सबसे अधिक है। आमदनी कम, कर ज्यादा, यह हमारे प्रदेश की स्थिति है। इसलिए केन्द्र से उत्तर प्रदेश को अधिक धन मिलना चाहिए, अधिक केन्द्रीय सहायता मिलनी चाहिए तभी हमारी समस्यायें दूर हो पाएंगी।

महोदय, प्रथम छः योजनाओं के काल में प्रति व्यक्ति जो केन्द्रीय सहायता हमको मिली है, केन्द्रीय सरकार से मिली है, वह 853 रू. है, जबकि सभी प्रदेशों का औसत 1011 रु० था, फर्स्ट सिक्स प्लान्स के दौरान, और इस औसत में प्रति व्यक्ति कमी के कारण हमारे प्रदेश का पिछड़ापन दूर नहीं हो पा रहा है क्योंकि जनसंख्या की तुलना में हमारी समस्यायें बढ़ती जा रही हैं। केन्द्रीय सहायता जो मिलती है, जो अन्य प्रदेशों को मिलती हैं, वह हमारे प्रदेश को नहीं मिलती है। इसलिए मेरा वित्त मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध है कि वे हमारे प्रदेश के साथ न्याय करें। आज तक, प्लानिंग शुरू होने से लेकर आज तक वित्त आयोगों के आरम्भ से लेकर आज तक वित्त आयोग हैं, उनकी संस्तुतियों के बावजूद उत्तर प्रदेश को कोई भी डेफिसिट ग्रान्ट नहीं मिल पाई है, प्रदेशों को मिली है लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश को डेफिसिट ग्रान्ट नहीं मिली है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 के अन्तर्गत जो मिलने वाला अनुदान है उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश को सातवें वित्त आयोग से 7 प्रतिशत मिला, आठवें वित्त आयोग से 5 प्रतिशत मिला और नवें से 1989-90 में 6.2 प्रतिशत मिला और यही कारण है कि हमारे प्रदेश को सामाजिक सेवा पर भी जितना खर्च करना चाहिए, उतना करने में वह असमर्थ रहा है। सामाजिक सेवाओं के अन्तर्गत स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा पर जो प्रति व्यक्ति खर्च होता है वह 10 रु० 22 पैसे प्रति व्यक्ति है जबकि जो अखिल भारतीय है वह 18 रु० 7 पैसे है। केरल में 30 रु० 36 पैसे है, पंजाब में 29 रु० 60 पैसे है, जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 10 रु० 22 पैसे है क्योंकि केन्द्रीय सहायता का पूर्णतः अभाव है। उत्तर प्रदेश की वर्तमान सरकार लोकतन्त्र में आस्था रखती है और पंचायती राज जैसी संस्थाओं के उन्नयन के लिए कटिबद्ध है। 17 वर्ष बाद लगभग 74 हजार ग्राम सभाओं के चुनाव अभी हाल ही में हुए हैं और 895 विकास खण्डों के प्रमुखों के चुनाव भी हो चुके हैं। 623 स्थानीय निकायों के चुनाव भी किये गये हैं। 6 म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन्स और 23 म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड्स जिनकी आबादी एक लाख से अधिक है, उनके भी चुनाव हो चुके हैं। जिला परिषदों के चुनाव भी हो चुके हैं। जहां तक पंचायती राज संस्थाओं का ताल्लुक है, हमारे प्रदेश में सारे चुनाव हो चुके हैं। यही हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति है और पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को मजबूत करने की दिशा में हमारी सरकार कदम उठा चुकी है। लेकिन अर्थाभाव के कारण आज भी हमारे यहां दो हजार ऐसे जूनियर हाई स्कूल हैं, 551 ऐसे हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल हैं और 15 ऐसे डिग्री कालेज हैं, जिनको सरकारी अनुदान का एक पैसा भी नहीं मिल पा रहा है। इस अनुदान के न मिलने के कारण शिक्षकों को समुचित वेतन

नहीं मिल पा रहा है। दूसरे जो कर्मचारी उन विद्यालयों में हैं उनको समुचित वेतन नहीं मिल पा रहा है और उनका शोषण हो रहा है। इसके लिये उनको लगभग 450 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त आवश्यकता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय जी इस ओर ध्यान दें और जिस प्रकार भी हो, यह सहायता हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश को प्रदान करने का कष्ट करें। महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश पहला प्रदेश है, जहां कि सरकार ने अपने कर्मचारियों का वेतन और भत्ता केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बराबर किया। उसके बाद ही यह तमाम दूसरे प्रदेशों में हुआ है और वहां भी वेतन और भत्ते केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बराबर हैं। लेकिन हमारे प्रदेश ने जैसे ही केन्द्रीय आयोग की रिपोर्ट आई, तुरन्त ही अपने कर्मचारियों को भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बराबर वेतन, भत्ता और बोनस देने की घोषणा की। अब इसे कई प्रदेश देने लगे हैं। इसलिये जितने भी प्रगतिगामी हमारे कार्य हैं, उन कार्य को करने के बारे में हमारा प्रदेश सबसे आगे है। मैं फिर यह कहूंगा कि वहां केन्द्रीय सहायता की जरूरत है। वहां पर प्रति व्यक्ति केन्द्रीय सहायता कम से कम इतनी होनी चाहिये जितनी अन्य प्रदेशों को मिलती है।

अन्त में मैं फिर यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे प्रदेश में वह हो चुका है, जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि हमारे यहां राज्य कर्मचारियों के वेतन केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बराबर कर दिये गये हैं, लेकिन आज भी अनेक राज्य ऐसे हैं जहां पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बराबर वेतन और भत्ते उनके कर्मचारियों को नहीं मिल रहे हैं, जिसके कारण उन लोगों में असंतोष व्याप्त है, इससे हड़तालें होती हैं और आन्दोलन होते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि भारत सरकार कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के वेतन, भत्ते और बोनस बढ़ने पर पूरे भारत के समस्त राज्यों के जो राज्य कर्मचारी हैं, उनके वेतन, भत्ते और बोनस को भी बढ़ा दिया जाय। उनके साथ भी वही न्याय किया जाये, उनको भी वही आर्थिक न्याय प्रदान किया जाये। अपने आप, उनको जब बढ़े हुए वेतन और भत्ते अपने आप मिल जायेंगे, तो उनको आन्दोलन नहीं करना पड़ेगा और आन्दोलन के कारण, हड़ताल के कारण देश को, समाज को और सरकार को जो नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है, हम उस नुकसान से बच जायेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन विधेयकों का स्वागत करता हूं।

श्री ईश दत्त यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, वित्त मंत्री जी ने वर्ष 1989-90 और 1988-89 के लिये जो विनियोग विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है मैं इसका समर्थन करने में अपने को असमर्थ पा रहा हूं और मैं इनसे बिलकुल सहमत नहीं हूं। मान्यवर, सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना समाप्त होने जा रही है। और 80 का यह दशक भी समाप्त होने जा रहा है। महोदय, देश को आजादी मिले 40-41 वर्ष हो चुके हैं और दो ढाई साल को छोड़कर बाकी समय में इस देश में इस पार्टी की ही सरकार रही है। अभी माननीय पशुपति नाथ सुकुल जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश की विपन्नता और पिछड़ेपन का जो चित्र प्रस्तुत किया है और उन्होंने जो विचार व्यक्त किये हैं मैं उनसे सहमत हूं। जिस तरह से उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़ेपन और गरीबी का वर्णन किया है प्रायः यही स्थिति इस पूरे देश की है। इसलिये सरकार, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि, बजट लगाकर, विनियोग विधेयक प्रस्तुत करके भारत की संचित निधि से धन निकालकर उस धन का दुरुपयोग करती है, इसलिये इसमें मेरी सहमति नहीं है। मैं तो यहां तक कहने का साहस कर रहा हूं कि इस सरकार को नैतिक रूप से अब सत्ता में बने रहने का भी कोई अधिकार नहीं है। मान्यवर, पशुपति नाथ जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में जो चित्र प्रस्तुत किया है उसका वित्त मंत्री जी थोड़ा सा नमूना आपके सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहूंगा। मैं तो मान्य-

[श्री ईश दत्त यादव]

वर, पूरे देश का विकास चाहता हूं, केवल किसी एक भाग का नहीं । लेकिन सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में आपने पूरे देश में प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय किया है उसमें नागालैंड में प्रति व्यक्ति 4000 रुपये, उत्तर प्रदेश में 803 रुपये उसमें भी पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में जिसमें 15-16 जिले आते हैं उसमें सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रायः समाप्त होने तक आपने 350 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय किये हैं । महाराष्ट्र में 1434 रुपये, पंजाब में 1685 रुपये, हरियाणा में 1871 रुपये, मेघालय में 2750 रुपये, सिक्किम में 5750 रुपये, जम्मू काश्मीर में 1918 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति खर्च किये गये हैं । मैं तो चाहता हूं कि पूरे देश का विकास हो । माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी आप एक और उदाहरण ले लें । माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के संसदीय क्षेत्र अमेठी में आपने 3500 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश के 24 संसदीय क्षेत्रों में आपने मात्र 800 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये हैं । 24 संसदीय क्षेत्रों में 800 करोड़ और प्रधानमंत्री जी का अमेठी संसदीय क्षेत्र जो उनका निजी क्षेत्र है उसमें 3500 करोड़ रुपये यह आपकी भेदभाव की नीति और असंतुलन की जो नीति है इससे देश विकास नहीं कर पाएगा । मान्यवर, मैं समय ज्यादा नहीं लूंगा, संक्षेप में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था की रीढ़ कृषि है । कृषि की आपने हमेशा उपेक्षा की है । इसके संबंध में मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि कृषि की अपेक्षा करने के कारण आज भी इस देश में 37 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीवनयापन कर रहे हैं । 1951 में, जब आपने प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रारम्भ की थी तो देश की राष्ट्रीय आय में कृषि का योगदान 62 प्रतिशत था और जबकि सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना आज समाप्त करने जा रहे हैं उस समय इस बात से आप सहमत होंगे कि राष्ट्रीय आय में कृषि का योगदान केवल 34 प्रतिशत रह गया है । लघु कृषक बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं । 1970-71 में लघु कृषकों की संख्या पूरे देश में 360 लाख थी, बाद में यह 505 लाख हुई और वर्तमान समय में जो आंकड़े मिल रहे हैं इनके अनुसार लघु कृषकों की संख्या 600 लाख हो गई है। जब लघु कृषक बढ़ेंगे कृषि पर आप धन नहीं लगाएंगे सरकार ध्यान नहीं देगी तो राष्ट्रीय आय घटेगी और देश की गरीबी बढ़ेगी (**समय की घंटी**) मैं दो मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूं । दोनों पक्षों के माननीय सदस्यों ने एक चीज बार-बार कही है । न जाने माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी और आपकी सरकार इस पर ध्यान क्यों नहीं देती है । योजना से भिन्न जो व्यय है वह आपका हमेशा ज्यादा होता है । इससे देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकेगा, खुशहाल नहीं होगा । अभी भी जहां कुल 85295 करोड़ रुपये व्यय होंगे इसमें 54347 करोड़ रुपये आयोजना से भिन्न व्यय होंगे । आपका यह जो रवैया है इस पर यदि कंट्रोल नहीं किया गया तो देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकेगा । एक दूसरी चीज, मैं संक्षेप में कहना चाहता हूं । यह सरकार कर्ज पर चल रही है । आज तक बिना कर्ज के सरकार नहीं चली है। 5500 करोड़ रुपया इस देश पर विदेशी कर्ज है और अन्तर्देशीय कर्ज दो लाख साठ हजार करोड़ रुपये है जिस पर 17 हजार करोड़ रुपये आप ब्याज चुकाएंगे । इसके बाद भी आप यह अपेक्षा करेंगे कि देश से गरीबी समाप्त होगी, बेरोजगारी समाप्त होगी, देश की समस्याएं हल होंगी । यह सरकार की आदत हो गई है । आप बाहर से कर्ज लेते हैं, बाहर से गेहूं मंगाते हैं और अपने देश का किसान जो गेहूं पैदा करता है उसको उचित मूल्य नहीं देते हैं । कानपुर कृषि विश्वविद्यालय सरकार का है, उसके वैज्ञानिकों ने कहा कि एक क्विंटल गेहूं के उत्पादन में 247 रुपये 60 पैसे व्यय पड़ रहा है । किसानों का 247.60 रुपया खर्चा पड़ रहा है और सरकार 183 रुपये का समर्थन मूल्य दे रही है । किसान निरुत्साहित हो रहा है । खेती का उत्पादन कम हो रहा है । मान्यवर, अगर खेत का उत्पादन आप नहीं बढ़ाएंगे, खान का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ाएंगे, पृथ्वी के गर्भ से जो सम्पत्ति निकालते हैं उसको निकालने की आप व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे,

तो आपकी अर्थव्यवस्था हमेशा लुंज पुंज रहेगी.... (समय की घंटी) मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं। मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री हेच० हनुमनतप्पा): बहुत ले लिया है।

श्री ईश दत्त यादव: और रुपये का मूल्य तो आप बराबर घटाते चले जा रहे हैं। 1960 और 62 के मुकाबले 1980 में रुपये का मूल्य 25 पैसे हो गया। माननीय राजीव गांधीजी जब 1984 में फिर आये तो उनके आगमन पर ही रुपये का मूल्य 17 पैसे हो गया और इस समय 12 पैसे है। 40000 करोड़ का जो कालाधन तैर रहा है, वित्त मंत्रीजी, यह तो आपके क्षेत्राधिकार में ही आयेगा, जरा इस पर कंट्रोल करें, इसको पकड़ने की कोशिश करिये और अंत में ये समाप्त करते हुए कह रहा हूं कि आपने रोजी, रोटी, कपड़ा, मकान, शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य की व्यवस्था नहीं की है। इन पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें। जब तक रोजी, रोटी, कपड़ा, मकान, स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे तब तक इस देश को न सुख मिलेगा, न शांति मिलेगी और न देश आगे जा सकेगा। धन्यवाद।

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Appropriation Bill. There is no other opinion except that the budget that has been presented by the honourable Finance Minister is growth-oriented and has given a good boost to modernization, self-reliance and social justice. In spite of that I have got certain reservations about this.

Sir, if we look at the total spending which is provided for in the Appropriation Bill which has been presented by the Finance Minister, the total spending is Rs. 41,751 crores. So, this is the total spending of the nation. For Agriculture and other services, Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Department of Rural Development, Department of Fertilizers, subsidies and all these things, it comes to about Rs. 2,376 crores. Out of a spending of Rs. 47,000 crores, we have given Rs 2,381 crores for Agriculture.

As one of my friends was saying —and he rightly pointed it out— previously, 20 years ago, the GDP from agriculture was 67 per cent but now it has come down to 34 per cent. The GDP increases on the basis of emphasis you lay in planning and the budget. Unfortunately, at the time of formulation of the budgets, special care is not taken to see that more money is spent in the field of agriculture. Actually, more than 50 per cent of the raw material supplied to industry comes basically from agriculture. The textile industry, for example, is based on agriculture. I am proud to say that our Prime Minister has formed a new Ministry known as Food Processing Ministry because it has been rightly pointed out that unless industrialization does not go to the villagers, they will not have a proper say for rural development. So, it is from that point of view that this new Ministry has been created in our country.

At the same time, we must see how much money we are spending on the salaries of Government employees, how much on other Government expenditure and how much we are spending on planning. I think the proportion has come down from 66 per cent to 33 per cent. Government expenditure and other expenditure, excluding Plan expenditure, is comparatively much higher than Plan expenditure, which is not good at all because I remember our veteran leader, late Padambhushan Vasantdada Patil has said once regarding the spending of the Maharashtra Government that the Maharashtra Government spends more than 80 per cent of its spending just one the salaries of the Government employees and 20 per cent spending on all the rest of the population of Maharashtra, which is not correct, which is not a healthy attitude. So, I would like to request the

[Shri Vithalrao Madhavrao Jadhav]

hon. Finance Minister, through you, Sir, this proportion must be changed. This Government, this country is not meant for the employees only, this country is not merely meant for industrialists, this country is not meant for the business and trading communities only. The large mass, 90 per cent poor people who are living in the urban slums and the rural areas are also equal participants in this country. From that point of view, our Plan attitude should be changed. That is what I mean to say. Unless you change the planning proecss, you cannot get any progress.

Sir, when we ask for any project in the rural areas, a stereotype answer comes that there is no infrastructure for the industry. When we go for an industrial licence, they say, there is no communication. Because there is no communication, there is no industry; and because there is no industry, there is no communication. This is a vicious circle which must be changed.

In 1987-88 inspite of the severe drought, the foodgrains production was 138 million tonnes. The national income growth-rate was 3.7 per cent. It is the greatest achievement. Actually, before this also we have faced several droughts. But in this drought, the biggest drought of the century, our farmers have contributed a lot, and we could produce 138 million tonnes of foodgrains. That means, the credit goes to our Government which has provided the infrastructure in agriculture, irrigation, power and other things. So, I appreciate the stand of the Government. This year it is expected that the foodgrains production may go up above 171 million tonnes. Sir, the agricultural growth rate does not go beyond 2.5 per cent per year. Just now I have explained why it did not go up. Actually, whenever the national growth index goes up, that is due to more production in agriculture because most of the raw materials come from agriculture whether it is the textiles industry or the jute industry or whatever it might be. Their raw material is from agriculture. The sugar industry's raw material comes from agriculture. Also, their raw materials come from underground sources, that is, minerals. That is the main source of our country's growth rate.

Sir, another important aspect is, we have spent lakhs of crores of rupees on different Plans up to the Seventh Five-Year Plan. But when we consider about irrigation, we do not spend more than *Rs.* 45,000 crores on irrigation which is the primary requirement of our farming, which is the primary requirement of the water transport, the national water transport system. So, I would request the hon. Minister that we must lay more stress on agriculture. We must lay more stress on irrigation and power generation. But, inspite of the high achievements in power generation, only 12 to 15 per cent power goes to agriculture. Leave apart how much power our power plants are generating power. That is another thing. But how much percentage of the power generated is utilised for agriculture and how is it constantly provided to electric motors? That is the main concern of the farmers.

I do not want to spend much time on that. But one important point I would like to stress on is that our dryland farming is the main problem. Seventy per cent of our farming, seventy per cent of our farms come under this category of dryland farming. Forty-two per cent of our foodgrains comes from 70 per cent dryland farming. They do not have any power. After achieving the total irrigation target also, 60 per cent or 50 cent land will be definitely under dryland farming. So, what should be done? I request the hon. Finance

Minister to give a slogan, "one farmer, one well," like this. At least for the dryland farmers, give them one well and one electric motor and remove their poverty.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Last.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV): Other things are, I would like to come to some problems of Maharashtra because I come from Maharashtra. It is known that Maharashtra is one of the prosperous States. The entire fertilizer production is dependant upon the HBJ popeline. Six fertilizer plans are to be set up based on that. The Maharashtra Government has been constantly pursuing the demand for getting the royalty on the Bombay High gas, but the Cenrtal Government is not paying much heed to it. So, I would urge upon the Minister to give to the Maharashtra State the royalty which is its due for the gas that is taken out from the Bombay High.

Secondly, more than 32 irrigation projects for the Maharashtra States are lying for clearance. As a result its total irrigation capacity is not more than 13 per cent. Maharashtra is the poorest State in respect of irrigation. Therefore, please clear the irrigation projects so that by 2000 A.D. all irrigation potential is totally utilised by the Maharashtra Government. To achieve this end it is the responsibility of the Central Government to help and clear these projects.

Moreover, there are some thermal power projets which have not been cleared by the Central Government Shri Vasant Sathe is a very efficient Minister and he has taken a special initiative to clear the power projects. But whatever projects are lying before the Central Government should be cleared as early as possible.

Lastly, I will now speak about the Marathwada region. Maharashtra Government has demanded that some of the State highways should be converted into national highways. Recently, only one State highway was converted into the national highway. But it is not enough. In the Marathwada region, in the one-third of the geographical area we are having fifty kliometres length of national highway, which goes from Sholapur to Hyderabad. It passes through your State, Sir. So, I would request the Transport Minister and the Finance Minister that the Kolhapur-Sholapur -Usmanabad -Aurangabad-Jalgaon State highway must be converted into a national highway. Sholapur-Latur-Nanded-Yeotmal- Nagpur State high way also must be converted into a national highway. Nasik-Aurangabad-Nanded-Hyderabad State highway also must be converted into a national highway. Other national waterways linking Krishna-Godavary and Ganga-Cauvery should be included in the National Plan and whatever is due as the share of Maharashtra as part of the benefit of this Plan, should be given to Maharashtra.

There is another financial difficulty, which the Maharashtra Government has been facing. We give 35 per cent of the national revenue from the Bombay city alone, but in that proportion the Central Government is not giving the due share of Maharashtra for its planning purposes.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI P. K. KUNJACHEN (Kerala): When the Finance Minister moved the Budget discussion here he tried to give some sugar-coating this being the election year. He also stated that the financial position of the Government of India is very good. I cannot agree with that because the Government has not taken care to see beyond its nose. Ours is a capitalist economy. When monopoly capitalism develops,

[Shri P. K. Kunjachen]

its own law operates. Its law is maximum profit within a minimum time. That has been going on continuously in India. Under capitalism wealth disparity develops as a continuous process. It does not come about all of a sudden. If a serious note of this factor is not taken, our Finance Minister will be put into difficulty. We can take the experience of America. In 1810, one per cent of the monopolists were holding 21 per cent of the American economy. In 1929, this figure had risen to 36 per cent. In 1929, came the economic calamity. Everybody knows what happened then. Due to paucity of time I am not mentioning anything on that. Since then this percentage came down, but in 1982 again it went up to 34 per cent. After Reagan came to power, he adopted an economic theory known as Reaganomics. The bourgeois economists had said that nothing is going to happen, but we all know that recession has started and shares have crashed and panic has spread to other countries of the world. But due to some measures it has been stopped. Again bourgeois economists says that 1990 is going to be a very difficult year. What is our position? According to the Economic Survey and according to the Reserve Bank of India, our foreign exchange position is precarious. Every year inflation is increasing and deficit financing is also increasing. According to the bourgeois economists itself, if the purchasing capacity of the people goes below a certain level, crises will develop. What is our position? There is a parallel economy and black money is operating. At the same time, more than 1,00,000 factories are locked out or have become sick. The purchasing capacity of the workers in the factories has gone down. What is the condition of the peasants in the country? They are agitating for remunerative prices. What is the condition of the agricultural workers? You say you are adopting certain things. I will come to that later. That is miserable. Similarly, what is the position regarding unemployment? There are 3 crores of educated youth registered in the employment exchanges. If you take the uneducated youth also, it comes to 10 crores. Bourgeois economists say that unemployment should not increase more than 10 per cent in any country, be they educated or uneducated. If this figure is correct, we have gone beyond that.

3.00 P.M.

We have borrowed money from outside and inside also. Now, our repayments have reached 25 per cent. If it increases beyond 20 per cent it is considered as serious. If it goes beyond 25 per cent it is taken as red. The economists say that our country is in the debt trap. So, this is the position. The picture is not as rosy as you try to show before the people. It is very serious. This is one aspect.

The other thing is, today a *dharna* programme is going on at the Boat Club under the Left parties. They are voicing that the Punjab problem should be solved. For this purpose a *dharna* is being conducted there. For the last five years what is happening in Punjab? Killings after killings are going on. Women are being raped. I do not want to elaborate the sufferings of the people.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Mr. Kunjachen, the House is discussing Appropriation Bill and not Punjab Appropriation Bill. We will discuss that subsequently.

SHRI P. K. KUNJACHEN: Even then I want to say this. The expenditure part is going to increase. That is my argument. So many steps have been taken, one after another. After "Operation Blue Star", the Rajiv-Longowal agreement came. Then "Operation Black Thunder" came and now the package deal is there. But the problem has not been solved. It

has to be solved. The Government has taken so many measures to solve the problem. It has tried to solve the problem by administrative methods. Till now, the Opposition has not been taken into confidence. The Opposition must be called and the Government should try to find out a solution after having consultation with the Opposition. Due to paucity of time, I do not want to go into the details of his problem. But you see, divisive forces are growing in other parts of the country also. What is the Bodo issue now? There are many other issues that are there. Divisive, communal and separatist forces are there. When they are there, all the Budget proposals will be upset. So, without preserving the integrity of the country, we will not be able to do much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Please conclude now.

SHRI P. K. KUNJACHEN: The third and the most important is the report of the Sarkaria Commission. After a long time, the Sarkaria Commission report has come. But what is happening in the Centre-State relations? They are strained. The Government is not prepared to accept the Sarkaria Commission report and implement its decisions. Governors after Governors are being appointed only to do political work for the Congress 'I'. Governor's office is being converted into Congress party office. Lastly, I want to say that our State of Kerala has been neglected in all ways. If you take the unemployment situation, our State comes after U. P., industrial investment is very low. There is shortage of 18 per cent to 20 per cent of power. If you take into account the shortage in various parts of the country, it is about 2 to 3 per cent short but our shortage is much more. What is being done by the Government in this regard? Railways are neglected. The Government says that there is enough quantity of rice and palm oil. I have raised this question in this House that rice and palm oil quantity is being reduced. The Finance Commission has not accepted the claim of Kerala and has also not done justice to Kerala. When proposals after proposals are sent, the same are not being sanctioned by the Government, irrigation schemes, power schemes... (*Time bell rings*) So, this time, I wish to appeal to the hon. Minister to see that the interests of Kerala are protected. We are a State cultivating rubber, pepper, cardamom and we are exporting nearly Rs. 1100 crores worth of these things. We are not begging. We are asking for our right. So, I ask that our rights should be protected. With these words, I conclude.

PROF. (MRS.) ASIMA CHATTERJEE (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I was just listening to the speeches made by my hon. colleagues who have made so many demands. I wonder whether it would be possible for our hon. Minister to meet their demands with the funds available at his disposal. Sir, however, while supporting the Appropriation Vote on Account Bill and Appropriation Bill 1989, I would like to raise a few questions for the observation of the hon. Minister. Sir, the Appropriation Bill 1989 is a third batch of supplementary demands for grants 1988-89, amounting in the aggregate to a sum of Rs. 3491 crores and Rs. 13 lakhs towards the payment of the committed expenditure, the break-up being shown under the head 'Schedule' at page 2 of the appropriation Bill, 1989. Therefore, we will have to approve these supplementary demands as expenditure already committed.

It deserves mention in this connection that out of the Rs. 3491 crores, the receipts and recoveries are to the tune of Rs. 2399 crores. Therefore, the additional expenditure is Rs. 1142 crores. This covers Rs. 156 crores on the Plan side and Rs. 986 crores

[Prof. (Mrs.) Asima Chatterjee]

on the non-plan side. The gross amount in all the three supplementaries is Rs. 5929 crores. Considering the related savings and the receipts, the figure comes to Rs. 3469 crores. Therefore, the net amount was Rs. 2460 crores which brings the present deficit to Rs. 456 crores, as the increased receipts and additional savings being Rs. 2004 crores. However, these amounts will be spent, I understand, on defence services. export subsidies, loans to the Natioal Textile Corporation and on the various development programmes for the poor, for education, for health, for science and technology and also on development programmes for the backward communities including the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. In this connection, I would like to mention that the money which has been sanctioned to the various State Governments has not been properly utilised. The State Governments are distorting the purpose of the beneficial schemes for the poor and for the common man and the fund is being utilised for some other purpose and therefore, there must be accountability and a monitoring cell has to be created in order to see that the money is properly utilised. Involvement of public representatives in these schemes is very essential.

I, however, wonder why the Government have not been able to increase the revenue and why the Government are not having a corresponding return on the investment made by them. Why should the Government nationalise sick industries when these are not viable ones? So, henceforth, in future, I would request the Government, through you, Sir, not to nationalise sick industries, not to make any investment which will incur heavy loss.

Then, Sir, we would like to express our anxiety regarding the fast depletion of the foreign exchange reserves. Our foreign exchange reserves have fallen substantially going down by 33 per cent in the period ending June, 1988, whatever may be the reasons—the repayments to the IMF in 1987-88 have increased the outgo on account of external laibilities. So, the Government must be extremely cautious while borrowing from external as well as from internal sources.

Lastly, Sir, in view of the situation, the Government must be cautious regarding expenditure. Some corrective steps are to be taken to rectify the distortions in the economy. Moreover, wherever the Government have made investments in various States and organizations mentioned as above, accountability must be there. They must try to realise profits so that the money can be rolled on and the profits that the Government will have may be utilised for development programmes.

With these words, I conclude supporting this Appropriation Bill. Thank you.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to all the ten Members who have participated in this brief discussion. Although we had a very detailed discussion on the Budget, most of the Members have traversed wide areas—Budget proposals, development and other areas. But here I have come before this august House with Supplementary Demands. Appropriation Bill and Vote on Account.

Sir, it may be appreciated that the performance of the Government on the economic front has been appreciated not only by our own economists but it has got an international acclaim. As the Members are aware that although we witnessed a very severe drought. our economy was well managed. And that was the reason why despite there being a tremendous pressure on the economy because ofthe drought, our inflation rate would be controlled. our deficit could be controlled as well as the price rise could be controlled.

Sir, it has been criticized that on non-Plan side our expenditure is mounting up. I agree that the non-Plan expenditure is surpassing the Plan expenditure. But perhaps a more detailed scrutiny needs to be exercised by the Members as well as the nation that after all what is the non-Plan expenditure, in which areas we are spending all these things? The major areas are Defence, subsidy on food and fertilizers, interest payments, etc. Sir, last year the drought was so severe, but the nation can take pride that there was not a single starvation death. We know what our position was when we became independent and we know what our position today is in regard to food availability. We know about the Green Revolution, the White Revolution, agriculture going up, condition of agriculturists, and so on. Members have quoted figures that the contribution of agriculture in GDP in 1951-52 has come down. Naturally. In 1951-52 when there was hardly any industry the GDP could only be because of agriculture. Therefore, the development of the nation in so many other areas and industrialisation took place. The infrastructure was laid. The public sector undertakings and public sector concept came up. That gave a boost to development in other areas also. And, therefore, when in one area the production goes up and in another area also the production goes up, the ratio is bound to vary. Therefore, to view it from that angle that the contribution of agriculture in GDP has come down does not necessarily mean that the agricultural development has come down. Today we claim that we are going to produce 170 million tonnes of foodgrains. Even in the drought year our agricultural production was high. Today we see that there is surplus' cotton, there is surplus sugar and enough food for people to eat. And that is why we are all the while worrying how we can have a system under which the agriculturists get a remunerative price, support price. Sometimes we hear criticism that there is no market, there is glut, of agricultural production in this country, and therefore the farmer needs support. These are the indices by which we can examine, we can ascertan and we can conclude that in the area of agriculture we are not lagging behind. Simply to view the allocation on the agricultural front in isolation of the other help which is being provided to agriculturists also is a little not seeing in a comprehensive manner.

As stated by the Finance Minister yesterday, besides the allocations in the Budget, besides the allocations to agriculture made by State Governments, the institutional finance, banking finance in this very Budget we have stated that crop loans limit has been enhanced and the interest rate has been reduced. If this is not a help to the agriculturists, then whom does it help? On the non-plan side also, we say that it should be brought down. Would you suggest that we should have a totally inadequate allocation for defence? Would you suggest that the money which we have borrowed and on which we are obliged to pay interest should be forgotten and we should not pay it? Would you suggest that subsidy should be stopped on food and fertilisers? This subsidy is going to the weaker sections of the society. Should we put a cut on that? Would you suggest that the farmers should not get fertilisers at a reasonably cheaper cost and, therefore, there should be no subsidy on that? Would you suggest all this? When the time comes, we say that there should be enough allocation for defence and defence preparedness should never be diluted. We also say that the agriculturists should get raw-material inputs at a reasonable cost and there should be subsidy. We say that our commitmets should be honoured. Therefore, out of the total non-plan expenditure, around 70 per cent of the expenditure is incurred in these three areas.

Then we hear about disparity in industrial development of the country.

[Shri B. K. Gadhvi]

These are certainly there for very many reasons and not one. There may be infra-structural disparity. There may be disparity in raw-material availability. There may be geographical disparity. So many things are there. Even then, for the purpose of removal of industrial disparities between one region and another between one place and another, you have to give some incentives to the backward areas. Therefore, we are giving incentives to the industrialists. What I wish to submit is that in totality, taking a very comprehensive view, it would be a misconception to say that a particular sector is being ignored. I know that there is a tremendous pressure on our economy. Without compromising or diluting our defence preparedness, we are constantly trying to have an exercise in order to see that defence budget remains within control. Without compromising in the area of agricultural production, we are trying to see that the farmers get more remunerative prices, more irrigation facilities are made available to them and more power is made available to them.

Members have complained about power. I am happy that the trend in the last two years in most of the State Electricity Boards that plant-load factor is going up and generation is also going up. Therefore, the power position is improving. Sometimes it also happens that because of the natural calamities, the power position becomes very difficult. Before five years, nobody could have dreamt that there could be power shortage in Kerala or in Karnataka because they had the hydel power. But because of the scarcity of water, power scarcity is there. We have to have new sources of power by establishing atomic power generation stations and thermal power generation stations. But we know that the cost-ratio goes up and escalation goes up. Therefore, there is a control. Despite that, the targets for generation of power are being fulfilled. The possibilities of augmentation of the irrigation potential are being explored according to the target norms. Even then, I don't say that everything is over and everything has been accomplished. There are so many big projects. For very many reasons—from the point of view of environment, ecology, rehabilitation of the people, rehabilitation of the flora and fauna, treatment of the catchment areas and so many other factors—some of the projects are getting delayed, resulting in cost escalation. We cannot help it. Very many big rivers are yet to be tapped. Because of inter-state disputes, on very many big rivers where perennial flow is there, we are not in a position to quickly establish projects for use. This is the realistic picture. But, at the same time, if we view the economy in totality, then I would say that nationally and internationally it has been claimed that the Indian economy has gone up to the capacity of having a very strong resilience to withstand the rigours and pressures on it. Even the World Bank and other international monetary agencies are also accepting this fact. But these are very many areas on which I would not like to dwell.

Mr. Jadhav spoke of agriculture. Just with a view to putting the record straight, I want to tell him that out of this Vote of Account, i.e. Rs. 41,751 crores, he has compared the agriculture allocation, and that is not a proper proposition because out of this amount, you would see that Rs. 22,000 crores have been provided for Treasury bill adjustments. So, the balance remains very small. And you have to compare the total agricultural help or assistance that is being provided from various other agencies and various other avenues and sectors. And if you do not take it into account, then, perhaps, you may not be having a proper appreciation of the whole thing.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Even otherwise you are spending less on agriculture compared to industry and other sectors.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: I will come to that point later. Sir, Members also criticised about the transfer of funds from the OCC. Year before last, it was done. The hon. Finance Minister, while replying to the Budget yesterday explained this thing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): He has answered it.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: But what is the position? Even if this fund had been transferred on capital side, the overall deficit would not have changed at all. But I would say that if you import something and you gain a profit, you credit it to revenue account. If you import something or if you subsidize something on which the Government sustains a loss, it is also debited to revenue account, like the fertilizers. Then, you have got this fund which is meant to meet contingencies in case we have to subsidize the petroleum products in the country. And for that purpose, because of the mechanism of administered prices if this amount is accumulated, then to transfer a portion of it on a revenue side is not at all an unjustifiable thing. Therefore, to say that with this mechanism we have been able to tailor the Budget deficit is also not a proper proposition.

Sir, Mr. Raoof Valiullah has stated about external debts and other things. I think what he has understood is that even for the purpose of payment of interest we are having a market borrowing. It is not a correct statement of fact. I know that we can ill-afford a high cost borrowing. If we allow our doors open to a high cost borrowing, then, perhaps, there would be a flood of money in this country. But we know that the Indian economy has to be taken care of by our own resources and by our own efforts. Therefore, about the market borrowing which has been mentioned, I would say that our external debt receipts are more than our repayment obligations and interest payment obligations. I would cite, for example, that in 1989-90, the position is that our external aid receipts are Rs. 5,542 crores, repayment is Rs. 1,820 crores, and interest payment is Rs. 1,449 crores. Therefore, the net receipts after the repayment and the interest payment would be Rs. 2,273 crores. So, there is no question of market borrowing to pay the interest on our borrowing at all; on Government account, I am telling this. I agree that commercial borrowing from abroad, from international market is a high cost borrowing. We are aware of it. Those developing countries which do not visualise these things, they fall in a debt trap. But because we know and we constantly monitor this there should not be any apprehension of our country falling into a debt trap.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): Imports have increased in the last three months. Where is the monitoring?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Agreed, imports have increased. But, Mr. Desai, yesterday also it was explained that, after all, we are all concerned and we are all exercised over the BOPs. How can we have foreign exchange reserves until we augment our exports? And what are the necessities and what are the imperatives for more imports...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): Give more incentives for exports.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Only incentives would not do until your product is competitive in the international market, until your technology is upgraded so that it can produce things which can stand the test in the international market in a competitive manner.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Can you not avoid bulk import of commodities which comes to 33 per cent of imports?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Therefore, with a view to augment our resources, we have to produce more for exports, and for that, our products have to be more competitive in the international market in terms of quality and quantity. Even for domestic consumption, the quality needs to be upgraded. Therefore we have to import certain things, we have to import machinery and other things which are bulk imports. Take for example edible oils. Fortunately this year, the credit goes to the farmers that because of oilseeds production, edible oils import is coming down; but otherwise sometimes we are compelled to import edible oils, petroleum and other things. That is because of our domestic necessities. At the same time you would agree that once we reach a stage where our industrialisation and our production on the industrial front reach a particular level, then our exports would be more, and they are actually becoming more. I do not say our imports are less and exports are more. But in terms of percentage rise, our exports are going up and we are hopeful that, perhaps, by this constant process, we will be in a position to bring more of international market within our reach where our products, our commodities are sold out. These are the long-term strategies of any country which has to stand on its own legs, which has to maintain its own economy, and it has to have a very conspicuous and a very prominent place in the international market. We know the examples of Korea, of Japan and even smaller countries and what they did. Today they are strong because their exports are more. We have to augment our exports by giving incentives of various kinds, by way of less customs tariff, by other incentives like cash subsidies or by tax exemptions and all sorts of incentives. Those incentives are needed so that exports can go up to ease our BOP situation. It is not proper to say that our imports are prodigal or that our imports are frittering. It is not a correct proposition. There might be a few cases of aberrations, as Mr. Jadhav pointed out. As the Finance Minister stated yesterday, we will certainly try to contain unnecessary imports so that we import only to meet our immediate needs and requirements.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Why do you have so many items under the OGL?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Whenever we feel that even under OGL some particular commodities are not needed, this could be stopped and these could be canalised. We have done it in case of many items which were previously under OGL and they are now canalised. It is not that we are not doing it. But it all depends upon the realities and requirements of the situation at a particular point of time, not otherwise.

I know there is constraint of time and I do not wish to go on. Let me say about the deficit also. You can appreciate in 1986-87, the Budget estimate of the deficit was Rs. 3703 crores; revised estimate figure was Rs. 8285 crores when the Budget was presented, and the actual came to Rs. 8261 crores. In 1987-88, Budget estimate deficit was Rs. 5688 crores; revised figure was Rs. 6230 crores and actuals came to Rs. 5816 crores. In 1988-89, projected figure is Rs. 7484 crores. I believe and hope that we will be able to contain the deficit this year also, God forbidding, if there is no other eventuality or contingency where we are forced to spend more. Mr. Morarka who initiated the discussion said that we should have imagination and that we should go in for zero-based budgeting. He also referred to the losses incurred by the NTC.

Of course, NTC is incurring losses. The nationalisation of the textile mills which were rendered sick by drawing out the blood of the healthy units by the private managements was done by the Government for other reasons also. It was not only on account of economic considerations. There were other considerations like

labour welfare, job securit etc., etc. Therefore, we do sustain the loss but we are trying to see that the losses come down and some of the units become viable.

It has also been stated by Mr. Morarka that the contribution by the public sector units is less. Admittedly, it is less but there has been improvement. Of course, in the Seventh Five-Year Plan, the contribution the public sector units to the Central Exchequer has not been to the expected level; it has fallen short. But at the same time, there is a constant move to improve it. I do not want to take much time. My friend is also in a hurry. There is the Railway Appropriation Bill, the Punjab Budget and other things. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: One point. I referred to the approach of the Ninth Finance Commission, zero-based budgeting and the suggestion of Mr. Raja Chelliah for a cell.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Mr. Morarka would appreciate that under the terms of reference of the Ninth Finance Commission, the Central Government is also put under scrutiny. Earlier, the performance of the Central Government never came under the scrutiny of the Finance Commissions. For the first time, we have placed ourselves under the scrutiny of the Finance Commission.

It has also been alleged that some States are not given proper Central assistance. This is totally as per the Finance Commission's norms. Every State, whether it is ruled by the Congress(I) or by any other party...

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: I did not say that.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Of course, you did not say that. Other people levelled that criticism. I would like to point out that no discrimination is made. Whatever is legitimately available to them is being provided to them. In fact, much more has been given to the States by the Eighth Finance Commission. I would say that we are giving more help to the States. That is why we have to resort to deficit financing. Otherwise, we would not have to resort to deficit financing.

References have been made to the question of development of the States and other things. Sir, we have a federal structure. Along with the Central Government, the State Governments are equally responsible. Mr. Balaram said about the PDS and referred to the cut in the rice allocation and other things. We do appreciate that there should be a strong PDS in the country so that the people, poor people, are able to get the things. But the States should also have some mechanism and a monitoring system by which the leakages in supply under the PDS are stopped. This is an area where the State Governments also should make concerted efforts. Then only we can tackle the problem of poverty and render assistance and help to the poor people. There should be concerted efforts by all concerned. We, as public representatives, should be watchful. We should be the sentinels to see that there are no corrupt practices and leakages. If we have this kind of vigilance, most of the problems can be overcome. With these words,...

PROF. (MRS.) ASIMA CHATTERJEE: What about the foreign Exchange reserves which will help our imports?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: I said about the BOP position, about the foreign exchange reserves. This can be improved only by export promotion, by augmenting the exports. We could do it by borrowings but this will only be a short-term measure.

Certain individual problems have been mentioned like Marathwada, U.P. and so on. I will certainly cull them out from the speeches of hon.

[Shri B. K. Gadhvi]

Members and see that they are attended by the concerned Ministries. It has been my practice. Hon. Members are aware. They know that they get replies to the points they raise. These are sent to the respective Ministries. I do not want to take more time of the House. With these observations, I commend the two Bills to the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): I shall first put the motion regarding the consideration of the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1989, to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1989-90, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): I shall now put the motion regarding consideration of the Appropriation Bill, 1989, to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1988-89, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): The House shall now take up for consideration the Resolution, the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1989, and the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1989, together.

I. RESOLUTION APPROVING THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN PARAGRAPHS 9 TO 12 OF THE THIRTEENTH REPORT OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE, 1985.

II. APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) BILL, 1989.

III. APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 2 BILL, 1989.

[**The Vice-Chairman (Shri Jagesh Desai)** in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:

"That this House approves the recommendations made in paragraphs

Report of Railway Convention Committee, 1985, appoinetd to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway finance and General finance which was presented to the Parliament on the 22nd February, 1989."

Sir, by a Resolution adopted in the Lok Sabha on 20-3-1985 and concurred in by Rajya Sabha on 28-3-1985, the Railway Convention Committee, 1985 was constituted on the 21st May, 1985. The Committee was appointed "to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon" for the Seventh Plan period—1985—90.

The Ministry of Railways submitted fourth interim memorandum requesting the Committee to permit continuance of the financial arrangements between the Railways and the General Finance for the year 1989-90 as recommended by the Railway Convention Committee, 1980 and as adopted for the year 1988-89 pending their final recommendation for the Seventh Five Year Plan for which Memoranda to the Committee have also been submitted. The Railway Convention Committee, 1985, have since considered the interim momorandum and have agreed to the proposals made therein by the Ministry of Railways, subject to retrospective adjustments after the final recommendations of the Committee are available in due course.

With these words, I commend the Resolution for the consideration of the House.

Sir, I also beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1989-90 for the purposes of Railways, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1988-89 for the purposes of Railways, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The questions were proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Now, the Resolution, the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1989 and the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1989 will be discussed together. Again these have to go to the Lok Sabha and I request that the Members should restrict themselves to the time allotted to them. Shri Malaviya, ten minutes.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I will take 15 minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): A little bit...

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: I will go by your guidance, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Thank you.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, भारतवर्ष का जो रेल विभाग है, वह एशिया का सब से बड़ा प्रतिष्ठान है और विश्व का दूसरा सब से बड़ा प्रतिष्ठान है, लेकिन जिस तरीके से देश की जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है और लोगों की आवश्यकताएं बढ़ रही हैं उसके हिसाब से रेल विभाग लोगों की मांगों की पूर्ति नहीं कर पा रहा है क्योंकि सही है कि इसके लिए आर्थिक संसाधन की आवश्यकता होती है और

[श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय]

योजना आयोग के पास भी मांग रखी जाती है, लेकिन योजना आयोग भी रेल मंत्रालय की मांगों को पूरा नहीं करता । इस देश की संसद भी योजना आयोग पर दबाव डालती है, लेकिन उसके बाद भी लोगों की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार उसको पूर्ति नहीं मिलती है ।

लेकिन मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि रेल मंत्री जो अपने काम में निपुण हैं और उनके मन में भी यह है कि रेल विभाग में किस प्रकार से सुधार हो और कैसे रेल विभाग लोगों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करे उनके मन में यह करने की इच्छा भी है । इससे ज्यादा मैं उनकी तारीफ भी नहीं करना चाहूंगा क्योंकि शायद प्रधान मंत्री जी नाराज हो जाएं ।

लेकिन मैं यह मांग जरूर रखूंगा कि रेल मंत्रालय में पहले केबिनेट स्तर का मंत्री हुआ करता था, पर आज पिछले कई वर्षों से रेल विभाग में केबिनेट स्तर का मंत्री नहीं है और मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से भारत सरकार से मांग करना चाहूंगा कि जिस प्रकार से पहले रेल विभाग में केबिनेट स्तर के मंत्री हुआ करते थे, उसी प्रकार से पुनः रेल विभाग को प्रतिष्ठा मिलनी चाहिए क्योंकि मंत्री जी को भी एक शिकायत रहती है और उनकी स्वयं भी मांग रहती है कि योजना आयोग के पास मांग को जाना ,चाहिए, योजना आयोग पर दबाव पड़ना चाहिए, लेकिन योजना आयोग पर भी इस बात का प्रभाव होना चाहिए कि रेल मंत्रालय जो है वह केबिनेट स्तर के मंत्री के पास है ।

मुझे मंत्री जी से एक शिकायत है कि रेल विभाग में जो बहुत से रेल के पुलों का उद्घाटन होता है, नई रेल-गाड़ियों का उद्घाटन होता है , मंत्री लोग जाकर करें, इसमें मुझे तनिक भी शिकायत नहीं है, लेकिन इस काम को भी राजनैतिक ढंग से करवाया जाता है । एकाध बार मैंने मंत्री जी से चर्चा भी की है और मैं उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा । मेरे पास चार कार्ड हैं । एक है 3 अक्तूबर, 1987 का पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे, गोरखपुर-हावड़ा द्वि-साप्ताहिक एक्सप्रैस का उद्घाटन—इसका उद्घाटन कराया गया उत्तर प्रदेश के तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री वीर बहादुर सिंह से, मुझे कोई शिकायत नहीं है, लेकिन इस समारोह की अध्यक्षता कराई गई श्री मदन पाण्डेय, संसद सदस्य से—मैं इस बात की शिकायत कर रहा हूं जितनी हमको कार्ड से जानकारी हुई है । यदि किसी विपक्षी सांसद से या विपक्षी विधायक से वहां पर अध्यक्षता कराई जाती या उद्घाटन करवाया जाता, तो मुझे यह शिकायत करने का मौका भी नहीं मिलता ।

मैं दूसरा उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं—91-अप प्रयागराज एक्सप्रेस 4 अक्तूबर, 1987, प्रयाग राज गाड़ी पहले दिल्ली से इलाहाबाद जब चली थी, तो वह फतेहपुर स्टेशन पर नहीं रुकती थी, लेकिन फतेहपुर स्टेशन चूंकि हरिकृष्ण शास्त्री, जो अब मंत्री हैं, उस समय मंत्री नहीं थे, केवल संसद सदस्य थे—उनके क्षेत्र में आता था, तो उस समारोह का उद्घाटन, मान्यवर श्री हरिकृष्ण शास्त्री से करवाया गया, जो केवल सदस्य थे और वह भी कांग्रेस पार्टी के ।

तीसरा मेरे पास कार्ड है—श्री महावीर प्रसाद, रेल उप-मंत्री, भारत सरकार । 1 अक्तूबर, 1988 को रात्रि 9–55 पर गोरखपुर स्टेशन पर गोरखपुर-नई दिल्ली के बीच 973-अप सुपर-फास्ट एक्सप्रेस को रवाना करेंगे और श्री मदन पाण्डेय, सांसद, समारोह की अध्यक्षता करेंगे । श्री सुनील शास्त्री, विधायक विशिष्ट अतिथि होंगे ।

मेरे पास चौथा कार्ड है, जिसके लिए मैंने मंत्री जी से स्वयं निवेदन किया था कि उसका उद्घाटन मंत्री जी को करना चाहिए, लेकिन इनकी कोई दिक्कत रही होगी । इलाहाबाद

में एक ओवरब्रिज बना, पैदल चलने का ब्रिज--इसका उद्घाटन 2 अक्तूबर, 1988 को करवाया गया। माननीय केंद्रीय कल्याण राज्य मंत्री, डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी रविवार, 2 अक्तूबर, 1988, उस पुण्य दिवस पर सायंकाल छह बजे इलाहाबाद स्टेशन पर पैदल ऊपरी पुल का उद्घाटन करेंगी और श्री सतीश जायसवाल, विधायक समारोह की अध्यक्षता करेंगे। जिस जगह पर पुल का उद्घाटन हुआ उस जगह से श्री सतीश जायसवाल, विधायक भी नहीं हैं। वह इलाहाबाद शहर के दूसरी ओर से विधायक हैं। चूंकि वह ऐसे क्षेत्र में था जहां से विधायक हमारी पार्टी से आता है तो इसकी अध्यक्षता श्री सतीश जायसवाल, विधायक से कराई गई।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : बम्बई में क्या हुआ था कि जब गांधी धाम एक्सप्रेस का पहला रन हुआ था और उस समय पर हम लोग भी एम०पी० थे, मगर एक्स-एम०पी० श्री रतन सिंह राजदा जनता पार्टी के थे।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : यही तो मैं कह रहा हूं कि उसकी पुनरावृत्ति होनी चाहिये।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : नहीं-नहीं, जनता पार्टी ने किया था, नाट कांग्रेस।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : अब उसके बाद एनुअल रिपोर्ट एण्ड एकाउन्ट्स 1987-88 है और जिसमें 24 उद्घाटन कराये गये हैं। एक माननीय उप राष्ट्रपति जी से, मुझे कोई शिकायत नहीं है, 5 उद्घाटन स्वयं रेल मंत्री जी ने किये, मुझे कोई शिकायत नहीं है, बाकी उद्घाटनों में एक उद्घाटन 3 दिसम्बर, 1987 को श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह एम०पी० ने किया, कम्प्यूटराइज्ड पेसेंजर रिजर्वेशन्स सिस्टम, धनबाद में, लेकिन इसके बाद कुछ केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों ने और कुछ मुख्य मंत्रियों ने किये। एक भी इसमें ऐसा गैर कांग्रेसी मुख्य मंत्री हमको दिखाई नहीं पड़ रहा है, इस किताब में, जिससे कि उद्घाटन कराया गया हो। मैंने मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट कर दिया है और मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री जी मेरी भावनाओं को नजर-अंदाज नहीं करेंगे और भविष्य में कम से कम इस प्रकार के मैं नहीं कहता हूं कि कोई एम०पी० उद्घाटन करे या न करे लेकिन जब भी आप उद्घाटन कराइये, तो इसका तो ख्याल रखें कि आज जिस सांसद से उद्घाटन करा रहे हैं, तो कम से कम वह सांसद उस क्षेत्र का हो और यदि उस क्षेत्र का सांसद विपक्षी पार्टी का है, तो क्यों कांग्रेस पार्टी के सांसद से उसका उद्घाटन कराते हैं। इसलिये रेल विभाग में राजनीति नहीं चलनी चाहिये और मुझे पूरी आशा है कि मंत्री जी इसका ख्याल रखेंगे और मुझे पूरी उम्मीद भी, है कि मंत्री जी से मैं शुरू में कह चुका हूं।

मान्यवर, रेल विभाग में 1987-88 में 604 रेल दुर्घटनायें हुई। 402 मालगाड़ी, 200 यात्री गाड़ी और इस प्रकार से 216 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई और 413 लोग घायल हुए। लेकिन इसमें जो रिपोर्ट हैं, इसमें इस बात पर संतोष व्यक्त किया गया है कि जितनी पूर्व वर्ष में घटनायें हुई थीं, उसका औसत उसी प्रकार से है। तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह इस प्रकार से होना चाहिये कि दुर्घटनायें कम से कम हों। यह सही है कि दुर्घटनायें हो सकती हैं कि कम हुई हों, इस वर्ष, लेकिन फिर भी ऐसा वर्ष होना चाहिये, जबकि रेल यात्रा करते हुए किसी भी यात्री की इस देश में मृत्यु न हो, तब यात्री अपने को सुरक्षित महसूस करेंगे। दूसरी यह भी चर्चा की गयी है कि 41 जो अन-मैण्ड रेलवे क्रासिंग हैं, मैं ढूंढ नहीं पाया हूं, लेकिन जो दुर्घटनायें हुईं, वह 41 अन-मैंड रेलवे क्रासिंग पर हुई हैं। फिर घूम-फिर करके आर्थिक संसाधन का सवाल आता है और मंत्री जी ने भी यह बतलाने की कोशिश की है, अपने बजट भाषण में कि जो अन-मैंड रेलवे क्रासिंग पर दुर्घटनायें होती हैं, वह रेलवे कर्मचारियों की वजह से कम, बल्कि कुछ लो हैं, जो जल्दी से भागना चाहते हैं, तब ऐसी

[श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय]

दुर्घटनायें हो जाती हैं और उसमें मृत्यु हो जाती है, लेकिन फिर भी कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि जो अन-मैन्ड रेलवे क्रासिंग हैं, कम से कम उनकी संख्या हो जाये, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। यह भी प्रावधान है कि एक लाख रुपये तक जब मृत्यु हो जाती है, तो शायद एक लाख रुपये तक अधिकतम मुआवजा मिलता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि मुआवजे की रकम कम से कम एक लाख रुपये होनी चाहिये। इस सिलसिले में अभी तक 1987 में रेलवे क्लेम्ज ट्रिब्युनल इसी संसद् ने पास किया, लेकिन शायद अभी तक किसी ट्रिब्युनल की नियुक्ति नहीं हो पाई है और करीब-करीब दो साल हो गये हैं, आप जानते हैं कि जो मुआवजे के केसेज हैं, उनके निस्तारण में बहुत देर लगती है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन यह है कि रेलवे क्लेम्ज़ ट्रिब्युनल 1987 पारित हो चुका है, तो उसके अन्तर्गत काम होना चाहिये और जो ट्रिब्युनल हैं, उनकी नियुक्ति करनी चाहिये, ताकि कम से कम आज जो दुखी और पीड़ित लोग हैं, उनको मुआवजा तो मिल जाये। रेलवे विभाग में करीब-करीब दो लाख कैज्युल लेबर हैं, दैनिक कर्मचारी होंगे, मंत्री जी का प्रयास भी है और कहा भी है, उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कि जो कैज्युअल लेबर है, प्रयास होगा कि अधिक से अधिक उनको स्थायी रूप से कर्मचारी रखा जाये। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जो कैज़ुअल लेबर है, उनकी कुछ मांगे हैं, वे बड़ी तकलीफ में काम करते हैं, बड़े कमजोर वर्ग के लोग हैं बड़ी मेहनत करते हैं उनके लिए कम से कम इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि प्रतिवर्ष न्यूनतम इतने लोग रेलवे विभाग में स्थाई और नियुक्त हो जायें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक छितौनी बगहा पुल का मामला है। यह पुल ऐसा है, जो पश्चिमी बिहार का इलाका है और जो पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का इलाका है, दोनों को मिलाएगा। इससे संसाधन जुटाने की आवागमन की सुविधा होगी और व्यापारिक दृष्टि से भी यह अच्छा रहेगा। सन् 1974 में तात्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने इसका उद्घाटन किया था। अब यह 1974 से 1989 में हम पहुंच गए हैं, मुझे जानकारी हुई है कि करीब-करीब सात करोड़ रुपया इसमें खर्च भी किया जा चुका है, लेकिन विभाग ने कुछ ऐसा फैसला किया है कि इस पुल के बनाने से या इसके होने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इसमें इतना रुपया खर्च किया जा चुका है और तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री ने इसका उद्घाटन भी किया है 1974 में, जिस समय उत्तर प्रदेश की असेम्बली के चुनाव होने वाले थे।....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): You are going into politics.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: I am not going into politics. I am narrating the facts.

मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि सन् 1974 में तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री ने इसका उद्घाटन किया था, इसके मायने है कि विभाग सहमत रहा होगा, तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री सहमत रही होंगी कि अच्छी योजना है तो उस योजना को कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार हजारीबाग एक मुख्यालय है, हमारे जसवंत जी कह रहे थे, वहीं से आप आते हैं, हजारी बाग मुख्यालय तो है, लेकिन मुख्यालय होते हुए भी न तो यहां रेल लाइन है और जब रेल लाइन ही नहीं है तो स्टेशन होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं है। बहुत दिन से वहां लोग इस बात की मांग कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस ओर भी मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि इस विभाग में सेलून होता है, जिस संबंध में मैंने बार-बार सवाल भी किया है, मंत्री जी से निवेदन भी किया है कि इस प्रथा को खतम करना चाहिए क्योंकि रेलवे विभाग के अधिकारी सेलून में चलते हैं और इसकी क्या आवश्यकता है? हमारा देश गरीबों का देश है, यहां गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जो लोग

रहते हैं, उनकी संख्या भी करीब-करीब 30–35 प्रतिशत होगी और ऐसे देश में लोग रेलगाड़ी में पैसा खर्च करके चलते हैं, आप जानते हैं कि थ्री-टीयर सिस्टम सरकार की ओर से है, पहली बर्थ, दूसरी बर्थ, तीसरी बर्थ, उसके बावजूद लोग जमीन पर बैठते हैं, डिब्बे में लटकते हैं, एक फोर्थ टीयर और हो गया है रेलगाड़ी के ऊपर। तो ऐसे मुल्क में जहां पैसा देकर लोग यात्रा करते हैं, उनको बैठने की जगह भी नहीं मिलती है, वहां यह सेलून प्रथा, जो अंग्रेजों के जमाने की है, इसको खत्म किया जाना चाहिए। अब इसको खत्म करने में क्या कठिनाई है, मैं नहीं जानता।

अंत में दो बातें कहकर मैं खत्म करूंगा। एक तो कंप्यूटराइज का जैसा मंत्री जी ने कहा कि तीन फेज में यह होगा। शायद दिल्ली, बंबई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास में हो चुका है। सेकेंड फेज में, मेरा निवेदन है कि इलाहाबाद को भी आप याद रखिए क्योंकि 25–30 जिले जो ले रहे हैं, उसमें इलाहाबाद का नाम नहीं है। इसी सिलसिले में मेरी दो मांगें हैं, एक तो मेरी मांग यह है कि इंटरसिटी गाड़ी इलाहाबाद से कानपुर और कानपुर से इलाहाबाद होनी चाहिए। अभी यह एक गाड़ी अच्छी चली है—दिल्ली से लेकर कानपुर तक की, लेकिन इसमें भी लोगों की मांग है कि दिल्ली से कानपुर जाने के बजाय यह गाड़ी सुबह कानपुर से दिल्ली आनी चाहिए और फिर दिल्ली से शाम को कानपुर वापस जानी चाहिए। मेरी मांग है कि जिस तरह से इलाहाबाद-बनारस इंटर-सिटी गाड़ी चल रही है, इलाहाबाद से लखनऊ इंटरसिटी गाड़ी चल रही है, उसी तरह से इलाहाबाद से कानपुर तक भी गाड़ी होनी चाहिए, जो सुबह 10–11 बजे वहां पहुंच जाये और लोग दिनभर काम करके शाम को वापस आ जायें।

आखिरी बात, अभी 20 मार्च को इसी दिल्ली में एक दुर्घटना हुई। दुर्घटना का कारण यह बताया जाता है कि रेलवे स्टेशन पर कोई गाड़ी आने वाली थी और घोषणा की गई कि जिस प्लेटफार्म पर वह आनी थी, उस पर न आकर दूसरे प्लेटफार्म पर आएगी। कुछ बुद्धिष्ट लोग आए हुए थे, काफी भीड़ थी प्लेटफार्म पर, होली का त्यौहार था और रेल अधिकारी इस बात को जानते हैं कि जब होली की छुट्टी होती है या किसी त्यौहार की छुट्टी होती है तो दिल्ली से लोग अपने-अपने घर को जाते हैं, त्यौहार अपने घर पर मनाना चाहते हैं। बुद्धिष्ट

4 P.M लोग जो यहां आए थे, वे अचानक नहीं आए थे। उनके संबंध में पहले से जानकारी थी। फिर भी यह दुर्घटना हुई जिसमें कि 4 लोग मर गए और 135 लोग घायल हुए। इसमें कई लोगों के जूते-चप्पल से लेकर सूटकेस और दूसरा सामान भी छूट गया। महोदय, मेरी दृष्टि में जिन रेलवे कर्मचारियों/अधिकारियों की उस दिन ड्यूटी थी, उनकी लापरवाही से यह दुर्घटना हुई। अगर होली का अवसर नहीं होता और अचानक वहां इतनी भीड़ इकट्ठी हो जाती तब तो मैं समझ सकता था। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए और भविष्य में इस प्रकार की दुर्घटना की पुनरावृत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं पुनः इस बात को दोहराऊंगा कि रेल बजट पर भाषण के समय बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने क्षेत्र की मांगों, जनता की मांगों को सरकार के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है उनकी ओर मंत्री महोदय को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Mr. V. Narayanasamy. Only ten minutes.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): I will not exceed the limit. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I really congratulate the Railway Minister for presenting surplus Budget this year. The hon. Minister has not only lessened the burden of the passengers, but also he saw to it that the budget allocation is made without bias. If you go through the General Budget or the Railway Budget there is no increase either in the fares or in the tax. This year we have seen fairly a good Budget, both the Railway Budget and the General Budget. Before going to the points, I would like to say a few words about the hon. Member, Mr. Satya Prakash Malaviya, who is sitting in the Opposition. He said that invitation cards have been sent only to the Congress(I) Members.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: I have not said anything about the invitations. What I said was that at the inauguration Congress(I) MLA presided over it.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I am coming to your point.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: My point was that...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Congress(I) MPs and Ministers have inaugurated the function? Yes, I am coming to that. I will take only half-a-minute on that... *(Interruptions)*... Sir, during the Janata period, from 1977—79...

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: That is why they had to go within $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. You don't commit the same mistake.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA (Rajasthan): They also want to go.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: He admits it. Then, I will go to the other aspect, that is, the DMK party which is in power there.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Let the train go on the right track. ..*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The DMK party is an ally of the National Front. I think they have forgotten about it.

SHRI T. R. BALU (Tamil Nadu): Are you afraid of the National Front?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I do not want any certificate from you The DMK party which came to power, how they behaved in the Assembly, we all know well. I will not go to that aspect.

SHRI T. R. BALU: Are we discussing the Appropriation (Railways) Bills or the State Budget?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Within 45 days of their installation, the DMK party completely ignored the Opposition. I want to come to the point which has been raised by Shri Malaviyaji who is also an ally of the National Front. They are also not giving any importance to the Congress(I) MPs and MLAS in the functions held by the non-Congress(I) States. I want to remind him about this thing. Just for politicising he says that the Congress party is ignoring the Opposition parties. But that is not correct. Sir, whichever party comes to power will definitely give importance to the Opposition in their respective places. Sir, the hon. Minister Shri Scindia, attended several functions and gave importance to the MPs, the MLAs and the State Ministers of their respective States. So that allegation need not be there from the other side. Now, I would like to say something about the performance of the Railways over the past two years. The Economic Survey which was presented to Parliament show that there is fallin railway traffic growth rate in the last year when compared with 1987-88 performance. The figure shows that the traffic was 3.8 per cent during the first nine months of the

current financial year 1988-89 when compared to the previous year, during that period, it was 4.5 per cent and even in the goods traffic also, the figure is comparatively less. Thirdly, while laying the railway lines, doubling the railway lines, renewal of the track, when compared to the previous year, they have achieved the target of only 46 per cent in the envisaged target of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how they are going to achieve the target within this period. I am talking about renewal of railway track, laying of new lines and doubling the lines. You have achieved only 46 per cent target as envisaged in the Seventh Five Year Plan that too in the fourth year of the Plan. Within one year how you are going to achieve the target, I would like to know.

In electrification alone, the Railway Ministry has performed very well. They have exceeded the target in that regard. Even in respect of net km. wagons per day, they have exceeded the target for which the hon. Minister deserves congratulations. Sir, the hon. Minister has been saying that South has not been neglected. Sir, since I come from South, I will have to admit the reality.

... *(Interruptions)* ...

Sir, as far as my State, Pondicherry, is concerned, the train which was running from Pondicherry to Madras, that is, the Pondicherry Express, was there till 1983 but thereafter it was abruptly cancelled. The reason given by the railway officials was that they could not earn any money out of it and this train was running in a loss and therefore, the train was stopped. Sir, the timings have to be adjusted and if the Railway Ministry feel that regular trains cannot be there from Pondicherry to Mardas, at Villupuram, they can have some connecting train for the purpose of carrying the passengers from Pondicherry to Villupuram and from Villupuram to Madras. Sir, since the Railways have the necessary infrastructure there, they can start it again. As a result of the cancellation of this train, passengers are suffering. The road traffic is there but the road traffic could not meet the existing demands from Pondicherry to Madras. A representation was sent. In every Session, I used to ask questions this respect. I received a reply from the Railway Minister that it is not feasible. I would request the hon. Minister to reconsider the decision and try to help Pondicherry because it is the State capital. It is not that we alone represented, but even the Lt. Governor of Pondicherry also met the hon. Minister and therefore, I feel that the hon. Minister will consider our request favourably and it would benefit not only the people of Pondicherry but it would benefit the people of the adjoining areas also. Sir, with one more point, I will conclude. There is a tendency, not only in the Railways but in other departments too, to spend the entire amount allotted in the last two months, that is, during the end of the Budget year. This trend is continuing in all the departments and institutions of the Central Government. The money is paid in advance and they get the goods at a later point of time and adjust the Budget allocations. As far as I have observed, 40 to 60 per cent of the amount allotted to a department is spent only at the end of the financial year. And the money is not spent by planning. They spend the money on furniture, vehicles, carpets and so many luxury items and they forget the necessities. They are not able to spend 40 to 60 per cent of the Budget allocation in the first ten months of the year and they spend it within the last two months on items like these to exhaust the fund allocated. This trend must go not only from the Railways but from other departments also.

Because more time is not there, with these words, I conclude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Mr. Ashis Sen. Ten minutes.

SHRI ASHIS SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, perhaps I would not have got the opportunity to come and talk on this Railway Appropriation Bill. In the Rajdhani Express by which I was travelling three days back, about 200 kilometres from here, the interlinking broke and the train got detached. In a train like that, which is considered to be a prestigious train, the couplings broke and we had to wait for getting substitutes for one hour and ten minutes. If this is the position with a train like the Rajdhani Express, you can very well imagine the position of other trains, particularly, the local trains and passenger trains. I begin with this and I request you to permit that much extra time to me. (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): No. No. You will get nine minutes now. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ASHIS SEN: I know, Mr. Vice-Chairman, that you are always very kind.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): We must go according to the schedule.

SHRI ASHIS SEN: A levy of Rs. 1000 crores has been imposed on the people. For three years, the amount coms to Rs. 3000 crores. In spite of that it continues to be a deficit budget. By some manipulations of figures, this has become a surplus budget. We do not know after this Budget Session what more impositions will be there both on the freight and passenger fares. We don not know. But our experience is that things go on like that. There has been an eleven per cent increase in freight rates. And on what goods? Fruits, coal, edible oils, oilseeds and organic manure, things of almost day-to-day necessity in rural as well as urban areas. Edible oils and coal have universal use throughout the country.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: The items that the hon. Member has mentioned are exempted.

SHRI ASHIS SEN: But there is 11 per cent levy on parcels. This 11 per cent is levied on all items, commodities, sent by parcels. There is no question of freight equalisation. The State from which I come is suffering from non-availability of raw materials from other States whereas raw materials from my State go throughout the country at fixed rates with the result that the economic development or the industrial development of my State and the eastern region is getting affected. There is no talk on that point. The Government in those States—including the Government run by the Congress-I, Bihar—also have raised the issue there. So in this Budget there is nothing at all, whether the freight equalisation issue is going to be reviewed and rectified or not. Nothing has been said about like that.

Sir, you are giving a little more time, but I don't want to take too much time.

There are several lines promised: Howrah-Amta, Bargachia-Champadanga project, in respect of which there is no development, no initiation, even though it was sanctioned long back. Only Rs. 1000 has been budgeted this time. Similarly, We find one in the north of West Bengal, Eklakhi-Balurghat, another line sanctioned, the foundation for which was laid in 1987. The estimate was Rs. 3.5 crores. In order to go through that the 1989 provision is for Rs. 1000. Is the Minister serious about these lines to be constructed or not?

AN HON. MEMBER: Rs. 1000 crores?

SHRI ASHIS SEN: Rs. 1000 only. If Mr. Scindia says it is Rs. 1000 crores, I withdraw my statement. (*Inter-

ruptions). It is rupees one thousand. The project is for Rs. 3.5 crores.

Similarly, there is Lakshmikantapur-Namkhana in South Bengal, so much affected by floods and other things, for which the whole project costs Rs. 75 crores, but the provision that has been made is for Rs. 3 crores. That means he is not serious to move about that.

Similarly, we come to the far, far north-eastern region: Dharampur-Kumarghat area. If the rail link is not there, the State of Tripura will continue to be isolated from the rest of the country in the manner it is today and it will be a victim of so many vicissitudes from various angles. It is an absolute necessity. Top priority should be given for linking up Agartala with that particular line.

Again, I come to the question of other regions: Madras-Howrah. Now, in between Vijayawada and Kharagpur it is not electrified. If trunk routes are not electrified, quack transmission of goods and passengers, apart from the economy that it will bring in, will not come up. That requires to be rectified as it is throughout northern India and Western India in that manner.

Then comes the question what about linking up Konkan region with Bombay, a neglected region, so far as the Railways are concerned? Attention is required. Kottayam-Madurai, Trichur-Guruvayur and Tellicherry-Coimbatore lines need to be constructed in order to create facilities for the people of these regions.

Another important thing. I am a Communist and I am not interested whether somebody goes to temple or not. But all the people are not Communists. There are people who want to travel between Varanasi and Kanyakumari for pilgrimage. A long-distance, fast train for this has been the demand of people for a long time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGES DESAI): Are all Communists atheists?

SHRI ASHIS SEN: I am not talking of all. I am not going to the temple I was talking of those people who go to temple. All Communists are not like that. There are varieties of Communists. Some call themselves Communists but act differently. That is a different question. Shri Kamal was called 'Comrade' yesterday. The Finance Minister found some special humour in it. I do not know why. (*Interruptions*).

Now, why should not the Rajdhani Express be made an everyday train, because it is the main, quick source of travel between Howrah and Delhi and between Bombay and Delhi? Why should it not be made an every day train instead of making it run with the exception of one or two days in weak?

I come to the question of passenger amenities. Now, even in an AC coach, if you move, Sir, you will find in some places that you would not like to go to toilet. Now if it is the position in an AC coach where the people pay a little more, think of passenger trains, think of local trains where every day millions of people commute what is the condition in those trains. I have occasions to travel. Being an MP there is free travel on long distance trains. I also move on local trains. The top people, the Ministers, those who run the country, do not have the time nor the occasion nor the feeling for the common people to move around to places in local trains and private buses. Naturally, I feel that passenger amenity is an important thing which has got to be seriously looked into.

I will not go much more into it. Now I come to my city and the circular railway. What is the bottleneck? Why is finance not coming? If some space is required and if some people

[Shri Ashis Sen]

who are on the proposed tracks need to be rehabilitated, it could have been done years back. It is not being done. It is being neglected. Just as in Tripura, it is lying like that. Just as in many areas of Kerala, it is not being done. I do not know why the city of Calcutta is being deprived of that quick transit facility as early as possible by this circular railway. I know that you are trying to ring the bell. Sir, don't do that please. The question of railway is there and ycu are interested in it. The type of underground railway that is there in our country is only one city. One decade is over. How many decades will you take to complete it? You go by small bits of allocations every year in the budget. It goes away in administrative expenses in opening tenders and not allowing the tender-makers to go and get the contract and do it. By that it is not possible that metro railway will come up. If it is done quickly, will it not save the money of the budget and will it not be a curtailment on the losses of the budget? Therefore, it should be attended to. But all these things cannot be done without the human resource.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, I have got copies of 14 letters which I have written to the Chief Minister of West Bengal.

SHRI ASHISH SEN: Anyway, I am thankful to him. You may write 140 letters. But the bottleneck is not with the Chief inister. Bottleneck is else where. Human resource is an important factor for that matter?

I have before me an important case where two persons, railway workers, one Vice-President of the Dakshin Railway Employees' Union, Mr. R. G. Pillai of Shoranur and another office bearer of the Union were removed from service for taking up the cases of their colleagues. They are the union leaders. They have been victimised and removed from service on cooked-up charges. There is a system of Discipline and Appeal and appeal inquiry. It has not been proved. It could not be established. Still by manipulated inquiry proceedings, these leaders of railway workers have been put outside employment. I demand that immediate restoration of them to their jobs should be done instead of going by technicalities. Here comes the question of throwing people out of employment. Many of the cases went to the courts. Special tribunals were set up. The Supreme Court has already ruled out those things. Except in 171 cases, in most of the cases there has been no reinstatement. It covers all the Railways—South-Eastern, Eastern, North-Eastern, Northern, Southern, Cental, Western and South-Central Railways. Altogether only 171 people have been reinstated by virtue of the Supreme Court order. Rest, of the people out of 714 people are yet to be reinstated. There is no valid reason for the Railways. Why should they be kept out of their job so long like this when the Railways special leave petition has already been rejected by the Supreme Court? There is no reason for not taking them back. With this type of vindictive and retaliatory approach and attitude, if adopted by the Railway authorities over which the control is of the Minister-in-Charge, will the human resource in the Railways come forward to help the process of reconstructing the Railway in our country? I am making an appeal here that the Minister should take personal interest in seeing that different regional railways reinstate these 714 minus 171 i.e. 543 people immediately and that these two friends of the Southern Railway are taken back. They are Mr. R. G. Pillai and his friend who is another office bearer of the union. With these words, I thank you very much. I took time from the beginning because of delayed train. I want to conclude here. I do not want to extend it further.

श्री हरि सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर, रेलवे बजट पर उसकी प्रगति, विकास और उसके काम करने की शैली और प्रणाली पर बहुत तफसील से, बहुत ब्यौरे से उसके सभी पहलुओं पर विचार हो चुका है। इन सब चीजों को देखने से पता चलता है कि रेलवे विभाग ने बहुत प्रशंसनीय काम किया है। जहां तक नई रेलों को चलाने का सवाल है उसमें अनेक गाड़ियां बहुत पिछड़े हिस्सों में चलाई गई हैं और उनमें जो सुधार की आवश्यकता थी वह सुधार भी हुआ है। रेलवे का काम बड़ा प्रशंसनीय है यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है। यह महकमा सारे देश से जुड़ा हुआ है और मंत्री जी का जो रुख रहा है वह हमेशा सुधार की तरफ रहा है। इस वक्त जैसा कि आपने कहा, मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। मैं बहुत तफसील से आंकड़ों के जाल में नहीं जाना चाहता और कोई नई चीज मैं इस वक्त हाउस में नहीं करना चाहता। मैं एक बहुत इम्पार्टेंट और विशेष बात मंत्री जी की जानकारी में लाना चाहता हूं। महोदय, बुलन्दशहर जिला यहां से लगभग 80 किलोमीटर दूर है। कहते हैं कि दिये तले अंधेरा। राजधानी के बिल्कुल आंगन में यह जिला है। लेकिन कोई भी सीधी रेलगाड़ी दिल्ली से बुलन्दशहर को नहीं जोड़ती है। वहां से एक नहीं, दो नहीं, 50 हजार से ज्यादा लोग प्रतिदिन मुख्तलिफ दिशा में काम करने के लिये यहां आते हैं। बार-बार प्रार्थना की गई है कि दिल्ली को बुलन्दशहर से सीधी रेल द्वारा जोड़ दिया जाये। दादरी तक जो रेल जाती है उसको बुलन्दशहर से जोड़ दिया जाय। आबादी का बहुत सारा जोर दिल्ली पर पड़ रहा है। यहां पर मकानों की समस्या है। अगर आप दिल्ली को रेल द्वारा सीधे बुलन्दशहर से जोड़ दें तो वहां से आने में जो उनको तकलीफ होती है वह दूर हो सकती है और दिल्ली पर आबादी का भार कुछ कम हो सकता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जिला जो राजधानी जोन बना है उसके अन्दर आता है। इसलिये इसमें केन्द्र सरकार की और भी जिम्मेदारी हो जाती है। इसलिये मेरा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि बुलन्दशहर को सीधा रेल से जोड़ा जाय। अगर आप देखें आज हमारी सीमायें बड़ी खराब हैं और ऐसी देश की सीमायें हैं जहां से हमें बहुत सारा खतरा पैदा हो सकता है। यहां पर हमारे जो खास-खास जगहें हैं जैसे नरोरा है जो कि जिला बुलन्दशहर के अन्दर है वहां पर खासतौर का काम होता है। लेकिन वहां जाने के लिये बस के अलावा और कोई चारा नहीं है। बसें भी कैसे चलती हैं। स्थानीय बसें हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश में बसों की क्या हालत है यह आप सब जानते हैं। मैं यह कहना नहीं चाहता। मेरा कहना है कि बुलन्दशहर को रेल द्वारा दिल्ली से जोड़ा जाय। जैसे बम्बई में इलेक्ट्रिक ट्रेन चलती है उसी तरह से दिल्ली में भी 80—100 मील के एरिया में चारों तरफ आप ट्रेन चलायें और ऐसी जगहों पर लोकल ट्रेनें चलानी चाहिये। इससे राजधानी में आबादी की, पानी की, मकानों की जो बड़ी भारी मुसीबत है यह कम हो जायेगी और इससे बड़ी सुविधा होगी। मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि बुलन्दशहर को रेल से जोड़ने की अगले प्लान में आप आज यहां पर घोषणा कर ही दें। कितने ही दिनों से इसकी मांग हम करते चले आ रहे हैं। वहां पर खुर्जा जंक्शन है जो कि बुलन्दशहर जिले में है। खुर्जा से बहुत सारी रेलें जो पूर्व को जाती हैं, पटना और कलकत्ता को जाती हैं, दिल्ली से वे सब खुर्जा जंक्शन से होकर जाती हैं। लेकिन खुर्जा जंक्शन पर घंटों तक जो रास्ता है वह बन्द हो जाता है। फाटक बन्द है, किसान, मरीज परेशान हैं। वहां पर लम्बी लाइन लग जाती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि खुर्जा जंक्शन और दनकौर स्टेशन पर ओवर ब्रिज बनाने की व्यवस्था की जाय। वहां पर लोग कहते हैं कि रेल से रास्ता बन्द हैं। कभी कभी चार-चार, पांच-पांच घंटे तक फाटक नहीं खुलता। यह हालत खुर्जा जंक्शन पर है। आप जाकर वहां पर देखें, यहां से करीब ही है, उसका मुआइना करवाइये। खुर्जा जंक्शन और दनकौर स्टेशन पर ओवरब्रिज बनाना बहुत जरूरी है और यह आपकी भावी योजना में होना चाहिये, इसकी घोषणा हमारे बीच में मंत्री महोदय करें तो हमें बड़ी प्रसन्नता होगी।

साथ ही साथ एक और बात मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं। जो हमारे रेलवे स्टेशन हैं वहां पर फोर्थ क्लास के लोग जो स्टेशन पर रहते हैं उनकी सुरक्षा का कोई प्रबंध नहीं होता। जब कोई मामला होता है तो सिविल पुलिस कहती है कि हमारे यह दायरे में नहीं है यह रेलवे पुलिस का काम है और रेलवे पुलिस कहती है कि यह सिविल पुलिस के दायरे में आता है। इस कारण वे

[श्री हरि सिंह]

बहुत मुसीबत में होते हैं और उनकी सुरक्षा करने वाला कोई नहीं है। प्लेटफार्म पर जो इस तरह के कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, जो छोटे-छोटे स्टेशन हैं जैसे कसैर है, इस तरह के जो छोटे-छोटे स्टेशन हैं वहां पर आये दिन चोर डकैत इन लोगों को लूटते हैं और इस तरह से उनका रहना बहुत मुश्किल हो जाता है। मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इन लोगों की हिफाजत की तरफ पूरा ध्यान दिया जाय। जहां तक इरकान का संबंध है इसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इरकान में न तो कोई श्रम का नियम चल रहा है, न कोई प्रोमोशन का नियम चल रहा है और न नौकरी देने का नियम चल रहा है, न कोई इम्तहान ठीक से चल रहा है। इरकान में जो प्रोमोशन की परीक्षा होने वाली है उसमें मोडियम अंग्रेजी है जबकि यू.पी.एस.सी. में भी हिन्दी माध्यम से परीक्षाएं ली जाती हैं लेकिन इरकान में सभी प्रश्न पत्र अंग्रेजी भाषा में आते हैं हिन्दी माध्यम नहीं है जिससे तरक्की हो जाए। कोई नियम इरकान के अन्दर नहीं है। वहां पर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का कोटा पूरा नहीं है। जितनी परसेंटेज शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की होनी चाहिये उसकी पूर्ति नहीं की जाती है। वहां पर जो खामियां हैं उनकी जानकारी मेरे पास मौजूद है मैं लिख कर के मंत्री जी को भेज दूंगा। दो चार व्यक्ति वहां ऐसे हैं मैं व्यक्तिगत नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं उनको रिटायर होने के बाद एक्सटेंशन दिया गया है। उनके रिटायर होने के बाद उनको एडवाइजर बना दिया गया है। हमारे देश में जहां बेरोजगारी है, जहां अच्छे पढ़े-लिखे, काबिल इंजीनियर, अनुभवी लोग हैं और विदेशों से काम करके आए हैं उनके होते हुए भी रिटायर्ड आदमियों को बार-बार एक्सटेंशन देना, नौकरी देना, लीगल इडवाइजर बना देना सलाहकार बना देना इस कुनबापरस्ती को बन्द किया जाना चाहिये। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का कोटा पूरा करना चाहिये। यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है। यह सिर्फ इरकान का सवाल ही नहीं है बल्कि जनरल तौर पर पूरे रेलवे विभाग में पूरा नहीं है। यह कह दिया जाता है कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग आए ही नहीं। होता यह है कि उनको कोई सेलेक्ट नहीं करता है। छोटी-छोटी नौकरियों में सेलेक्ट करते हैं लेकिन जितने भी ठेके हैं, किताबों या चाय बेचने के स्टाल्स हैं वे बड़े पैमाने पर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट केटेगरीज के लोगों के कैंसिल कर दिये गये हैं। अधिकारी लोग यह मान कर चलते हैं कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को बढ़ावा नहीं देना है, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों का कोटा पूरा किया जाना चाहिये। मैं यह मांग करता हूं कि एक टाइम बाउंड प्रोग्राम बना कर रेलवे की हर ब्रांच में सर्वे कर के अक्तूबर तक जितना भी इस संबंध में बैकलाग है उसको पूरा किया जाना चाहिये चाहे किसी भी श्रेणी का हो उसको पूरा किया जाना चाहिये। हजारों की संख्या में चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारी हैं, इतने सालों से काम करते चले आ रहे हैं उनका प्रोमोशन तो दूर रहा उनको परमानेंट भी नहीं किया जाता है। मैं जब यूनियन के जलसों और सभाओं में जाता हूं तो मुझे यह जान कर बड़ा अफसोस होता है। अभी एक जलसे में तो एक साहब ने यह कहा कि मैं तीस साल से सेवा में हूं और रिटायर होने वाला हूं लेकिन अभी तक मुझे परमानेंट भी नहीं किया गया है। आपको यह जानकर ताज्जुब होगा यह जो इरकान का दफ्तर है, हाथरस जंक्शन पर इरकान के कर्मचारियों का गेस्ट हाउस है वहां पर शान्ति नाम की एक मेहतरानी काम करती है जिसको 25 रुपये तनख्वाह मिलती है। उस 25 रुपये में से 10 रुपये काट लिये जाते हैं और 15 रुपये पर दस्तखत करा लेते है। यह कितने अफसोस और शर्म की बात है कि केन्द्रीय महकमे रेलवे में यह बात होती है। उसकी दरखवास्त मेरे पास मौजूद है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे में भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाना चाहिए। विकास की गति यह सब बातें दो तो हैं ही लेकिन जो सही काम है वह यह है कि आप शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का कोटा पूरा करें जितने भी ठेके हैं चाय सप्लाई करने के हैं रेलवे के जो प्लेटफार्म पर सफाई करने के हैं कोयला और राख उठाने के हैं यह सब क्रिमिनल्ज और गुण्डे लोगों को ठेके दिये जाते हैं और जो जेनुअन काम करने वाले हैं उनको ठेके नहीं दिये जाते हैं। यह अफसर लोगों से मिले रहते हैं। चाहे मुरादाबाद हो, चाहे खुर्जा हो, चाहे हापुड़ हो या और कोई जगह हो सब बदमाशों और क्रिमिनल्ज को दे रखे हैं जो काम नहीं करते हैं, सामान की चोरी करते हैं, कोयले की चोरी करते हैं, अफसरों को भी पैसा खिलाते हैं और असली काम नहीं हो पाता है। मेरा कहना है कि जो ठेके दिये जाते हैं आप सोसाइटीज को दी जिए जो निर्बल

वर्ग और वीकर सैक्शन के लोग हैं उनको दीजिये जिससे रेलवे का काम हो। चोरी का काम ठेकेदारों के जरिये से हो रहा है इसको रोकना चाहिये। जहां तक भर्ती का सवाल है आर. पी. एफ. में जब भर्ती होती है तो देहातों और दूरदराज के इलाकों में लोगों को भर्ती की सूचना नहीं मिल पाती है क्योंकि जिन अखबारों में आप एडवरटाइजमेंट करते हैं वह अखबार वहां पहुंचते नहीं हैं। मेरी यह मांग है कि भर्ती के विषय में सूचना रीजनल पेपर्ज में, हिन्दी पेपर्ज में जिला स्तर पर के अखबारों में निकलनी चाहिए। आप नेशनल पेपर्ज में जो दिल्ली से छपते हैं या रोजगार समाचार में निकालते हैं जिससे दूरदराज के क्षेत्र के लोगों को पता ही नहीं चल पाता है। मेर यह सुझाव है कि इसकी भर्ती जिले में जा कर होनी चाहिये ब्राड बेस्ड होनी चाहिये। मेरी यह भी मांग है कि जब भी आर. पी. एफ. में भर्ती हो इसकी जानकारी सभी माननीय सदस्यों को भी देनी चाहिये कि फलां रेलवे में फलां जोन में फलां डिस्ट्रिक्ट में इतने लोगों की भर्ती होने वाली है। मान्यवर, हमारे पास सुबह से शाम तक बेरोजगार लोग आते हैं यदि हमारे पास सूचना हो तो हम उनको कह सकते हैं कि आप फिट हैं आप आर. पी. एफ. में भर्ती हो रही है वहां चले जाइये। इसलिए इस बात की सूचना हमको मिलनी चाहिये।

श्रीमन् यह जो रेलवे की जनरल परिस्थिति है इसमें सुधार लाने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। इसके साथ-साथ जो खाने का मसाला है इसको आप छोटे स्टेशनों में जाकर देखें। जो ठेकेदार हैं चाय के, बिस्किट के वे ऐसे बिस्किट सप्लाई करते हैं जो खाये नहीं जा सकते इतने सूखे होते हैं। तो रेलवे में जनरल सुधारों की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। इसी बीच आखिर में फिर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली के पास जो बुलंदशहर है उसको सीधी रेलवे जरूर दीजिए वरना हम लोगों की जान मुसीबत में हैं। हमारे सुधार रेलवे में माने नहीं जाते हैं। इसलिए मंत्री जी और सुधार करें, बहुत सारे किये हैं, बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट आपने कर दिये लेकिन इस बुलंदशहर को भी सीधी रेल से जरूर जोड़ दीजिए। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Shri Narreddy Thulasi Reddy, Ten minutes please.

SHRI NARREDDY THULASI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Indian Railways have been playing a vital role in the development of the country. Without the development of railways there cannot be any real progress in the country. Of course, there has been some development but it is not up to the mark. Even here, the development is not uniform. The policy of the Government is to give priority to the development of backward areas. But this policy has not been followed in the case of some areas. Take, for example, the Rayalaseema area in Andhra Pradesh. This is one of the most backward areas in the entire country. All these years this area has been neglected. This year also the position is the same.

Sir, some countries are technologically in an advanced stage as far as railways are concerned. In these countries, while a train can travel at a speed of 300-400 kms. per hour, the fastest train in our country cannot run at even half that speed.

The catering facilities are not satisfactory. Though the quality of the containers has been improved, the quality of the food inside these containers has not been improved.

Misappropriation, negligence and extravagance are rampant in the Indian Railways. That is why they are not able to provide funds for repair of old lines, construction of new lines, increasing the number of wagons, carriages and improvement in the passenger amenities.

The exorbitant increase in the freight rates would indirectly lead to inflation. In some long-distance trains, I think it is necessary to provide television so that the passengers will have some entertainment and, at the same time, they will know what is happening in the world. The condition of the ordinary passenger trains,

[Shri Narreddy Thulasi Reddy]

specially, in the case of second class passengers, is deplorable. They are badly in need of improvement and special attention should be paid to this. In regard to punctuality, the less said the better. For example, it has been a consant phenomenon that the Andhra Pradesh Express is two hours late almost every day, This is its punctuality.

I am thankful to the hon. Minister for introducing three new trains: between Hyderabad and Gorakhpur, between Secunderabad and Nizamabad and between Tirupati and Varanasi. I am also happy that the Hyderabad-Ahmedabad train has been extended up to Rajkot and the weekly Hyderabad-Cochin Express has been converted into a bi-weekly train.

I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister some of the long-standing problems pertaining to Andhra Pradesh, specially, to Rayalaseema from where I come. The Bombay-Madras line has a high traffic potential. The Janata Express which had been running between Madras and Bombay for the last thirty-five years was recently withdrawn causing a lot of inconvenience to the pilgrims who used to used to go to Tirupati in the Rayalaseema area and to the farmers who used to take their agricultural produce, perishable agricultural produce, to the Bombay and Madras markets. Therefore, I demand the restoration of the 13-down and 14-up Janata Express running between Madras and Bombay. The double line work between Guntakal and Renigunta in the South Central Railway is going on very very slowly. The Muddanur Thermal Project which is in the Guntakal division is going to be commissioned very shortly. After the commencement of this project, there will be a large flow of coal rakes. So I request the hon. Minister to speed up the double line work in the Guntakal Division of South Central Railway.

Sir, the construction of a new broad-gauge line between Nandyal and Yerraguntla is a long-pending desire of the people of Rayalaseema. This needs special attention.

The electrification of Madras-Bombay line needs special attention of the Minister.

Cuddapah in Andhra Pradesh is a district head-quarters. There is need to construct an over-bridge at Cuddapah.

Sir, Yerraguntla station in Guntakal Division of South Central Railway caters to the needs of commuters of proddatur, one of the biggest business centres in Rayalaseema. There are also three cement factories at Yerraguntla and Muddanur Thermal Project is nearer to Yerraguntla. So I would request the hon. Minister to have a stop for 963/964 Chenni Express at Yerraguntla.

Tirupati is a pilgrim centre. It is highly economical and convenient to the pilgrims and ordinary poor passengers if there is a passenger train between Guntakal and Tirupati.

Sir, replacement of level crossing at Kamalapuram and Yerraguntla of Guntakal Division by over-bridge is a long-pending request. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to this. The Minister should be fairly generous and liberal in granting these over-bridges.

The vertical height of road under-bridge between Cuddapah and Krishnapuram in Guntal Division is hardly 3.8 metres. Consequent to this low vertical height, buses and lorries with loads on the top cannot negotiate this point. So accidents take place quite frequently at his point. I would request the hon. Minister to take steps to increase the height of that road under-bridge.

There has been a long-pending demand to provide a circular railway

system to the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The present State road transport service is too inadequate to meet the demand. So, I appeal to the hon. Minister to take up the construction work this year itself.

In the end, I would emphasise the need for making rail travel safer and punctual. I conclude my speech by thanking you for giving me this opportunity to speak. I support the Resolution which approves the recommendations made in paragraphs 9 to 12 of the 13th Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1985, regarding the dividend payable to general Revenues. Railway Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Pension Fund.

I also support the Appropriation No. 1 and No. 2 Bills of 1989. Thank you.

श्री मुहम्मद अमीन अंसारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

मान्यवर, रेलवे बजट पर सब साथियों ने काफी विचार रखे। मैं भी रेलवे मंत्रालय के शानदार कारनामों की मिसाली इकदामात पर मुबारकबाद देता हूं। इसकी एक मिसाल -- इस साल इलाहाबाद कुंभ मेले में, जिसमें डेढ़ करोड़ यात्रियों ने स्नान किया, एक खुशगवार झोंके के तरीके से आए और मुस्कराते हुए अपने-अपने घरों को लौट गये। मैं बचपन से ही कुंभ मेले देखता आया हूं, बड़ी दिक्कत हुआ करती थी, खास तौर से रेलवे में, मगर इस मर्तबा मैं खुद वहां एक हफ्ता मौजूद रहा और वहां के अधिकारियों ने बड़ा मेहनत और लगन के साथ अपने मंत्री के आदेश पर कारहाए नुमाया कारनामा पेश किया।

मान्यवर, मैं ज्यादा बात न रख करके कुछ अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूं, इसके साथ जोड़ता हूं कि रेलवे मंत्रालय ने बड़े मंत्री जी और छोटे मंत्री जी और उनके अधिकारियों ने मिल कर नई-नई अच्छी ट्रेनें तेज रफ्तार वाली चलाई, मुबारक हो। देश की राजधानी से औद्योगिक बस्ती कानपुर को जोड़ दिया लोग झूम गए और उनकी बहुत दिनों की दिली तमन्ना पूरी हुई, सुपरफास्ट ट्रेन का आना-जाना शुरू हुआ। मान्यवर, मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी भी दुआएं ले लीजिए, मैं दोनों मंत्री जी से कह रहा हूं कि इलाहाबाद के लोगों की नजरें भी आपकी तरफ लगी हुई हैं, आपकी मुस्कान से साबित होता है कि उनकी उम्मीदें पूरी होंगी। एक ट्रेन चला दीजिए, इलाहाबाद के मेहनतकश लोग हैं, मजदूर, हैं बाबू लोग हैं, रोज इलाहाबाद से कानपुर आते जाते हैं, एक इंटरसिटी ट्रेन आप चला ही दीजिए जो कि सुबह 6 बजे चले और 9 बजे इलाहाबाद वापस चली आए।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : मंत्री जी की नजरें इनायत आप पर हो सकेगी?

श्री मुहम्मद अमीन अंसारी : नहीं साहब, मैं तो नजरें देख रहा हूं, बस उनकी नजरें इनायत हो जायेंगी तो झंडी हरी दिखाई पड़ेगी। अब मालवीय जी मैं तो मंत्री जी को उद्घाटन के लिए बुलाऊंगा, दोनों मंत्री जी को बुलाऊंगा उद्घाटन के लिए इलाहाबाद और गंगा स्नान कराके त्रिवेणी से तब मैं कहूंगा कि झंडी दिखायें ताकि कार्य शुभ रहे। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री जी इस पर जरूर विचार करेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : हमें भी बुलाइये।

श्री मुहम्मद अमीन अंसारी : आपको भी बुलायेंगे, हम सबको दावत देंगे। हमें तो गंगा-स्नान करवाना है, मैं तो वहां का पंडा हूं, मैं सबको ले चलूंगा। मान्यवर, बड़ा दुख है, एक राजधानी एक्सप्रेस है, हमारे दिल से दगदगाती चली जाती है। इलाहाबाद जैसा एक ऐतिहासिक स्थान आनन्द भवन राजभवन पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू का वह घर जहां से देश के अन्दर आजादी की किरण छूटी वहां राजधानी ट्रेन न रुके और पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू का शताब्दि वर्ष मनाया

[श्री मुहम्मद अमीन अंसारी]

जा रहा है, यह कर्म हो जाए हमारे मंत्री जी का कि इलाहाबाद में आने वाली राजधानी ट्रेन रुक जाए तो हम इनके बड़े एहसानमन्द होंगे और सारी जनता इनकी आभार रहेगी। एक बात मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं अपने मंत्री जी से कई बार कहा है, हां, मुझे कुछ उसमें असर दिखाई पड़ने लगा है कि शायद मेरी बात पर कुछ विचार होगा। फैजाबाद अयोध्या नगरी से सिर्फ एक दिन बम्बई वी.टी. ट्रेन जाती है, बाकी तीन दिन बनारस से जाती है। मान्यवर, बनारस से बहुत सी ट्रेन्ज चल रही हैं। जनता एक्सप्रैस, काली दादर एक्सप्रैस, महानगरी और कई ट्रेनें हैं। मगर मैं कहना चाहता हूं पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के इस जन्म शताब्दि वर्ष के अवसर पर वह अयोध्या नगरी से महानगरी कालवा देवी को जोड़ती है, उसको रोजाना किया जाए उसमें 18 बोगी 3 टायर केवल एक बोगी ए.सी. 2 टायर की बोगी लगाई जाए और उस ट्रेन का नाम स्वराज एक्सप्रैस रखा जाए। पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू फैजाबाद, प्रतापगढ़, सुलतानपुर, इलाहाबाद से इस स्वराज की लड़ाई यह तिरंगा झंडा कंधे पर लेकर निकले थे इसलिए कुछ निशानी तो दे दें उनकी इस जन्म शताब्दि वर्ष में और मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री जी जरूर इस पर विचार करेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश साई) : अरे, इसके लिए कोई नई गाड़ी की बात कीजिए, पुरानी गाड़ी को क्यों नया नाम देने की बात करते हैं?

श्री मुहम्मद अमीन अंसारी : वह हमारे लिए बड़ी खूबसूरत और नई खुशी है जो हमको मिल जाए तो हम उसी को बांट लेंगे और उसके स्टोपेज कम कर दिए जाएं। मैं मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना किया था शायद विचार हो रहा है कि यदि यह ट्रेन फैजाबाद से चले सुलतानपुर, प्रतापगढ़, मऊ आइमा, इलाहाबाद से कटनी, जबलपुर, इटारसी, भुसावल, एगदपुरी कलेयान बम्बई वी. टी. ....

चौधरी राम सेवक (उत्तर प्रदेश) : पूरा हिन्दुस्तान कवर कर लिया।

श्री मुहम्मद अमीन अंसारी : ठहरो भाई, बम्बई कभी गए हो, और कल्याण इसका स्टोपेज हैं। उसको बजाए 26 घंटे में पहुंचने के ट्रेन 18 घंटे में पहुंच सकती है। अगर इलाहाबाद से सतना तक डबल लाइन कर दी जाय तो मैं समझता हूं इससे काफी सुविधा होगी क्योंकि वहां से गुड्स ट्रेन बहुत चलती हैं।

श्री माधव राव सिंधिया : एक्सप्रैस ट्रेनों में स्टोपेज कम करवाना चाहते हैं और राजधानी के आप बढ़वाना चाहते हैं।

श्री मुहम्मद अमीन अंसारी : महाराज, आप तो बड़े दयालु हैं, आप तो बहुत कुछ बांटे हैं और उसी को देखकर हम वाजुहात कर रहे हैं कि आप कुछ बांटेंगे जरूर। हम लोग तो रियाया हैं, मांगते ही रहेंगे और आप देते ही रहेंगे।

मैं एक बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूं, अपने मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि अभी बम्बई गया था। वहां एक हफ्ता रहा। वहां ऐसी परेशानी देखी कि वहां उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ के जो लोग हैं, शादी-विवाह या छुट्टियों के दिन आना चाहते हैं, वहां रिजर्वेशन थ्री-टायर का नहीं क्योंकि बुकिंग बहुत ज्यादा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जी कहीं से एक-दो बोगी खींचखांच कर वहां लाएं और वी० टी० से बनारस, वी० टी० से फैजाबाद, वी० टी० से गोरखपुर, वी० टी० से देहरादून के लिए दें, बीस बोगी की ट्रेन थ्री-टायर की चलाई जाये ताकि वहां के लोगों को सुविधा हो सके।

वायस चेयरमेन सर, मैंने देखा कि कल्याण से गोरखपुर एक ट्रेन हमारे अपने मंत्री जी के यहां जा रही थी... (व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : अब आपकी गाड़ी पहुंचने में दो मिनिट बाकी है।

श्री मुहम्मद अमीन अंसारी : जब लोगों ने कहा कि महावीर प्रसाद जी, हमारे मंत्री जी की गाड़ी जा रही है और उसमें कल्याण की बोगी लगी हुई है,

इलाहाबाद जो जा रही है कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी की नगरी में, उसमें काशी-दादर वगैरह में कल्याण से बुकिंग नहीं है। हमने कहा—नहीं, अभी वे जीवित हैं और हमारे मंत्री जी जरूर विचार करेंगे कि कल्याण से एक बोगी रिजर्वेशन हो। उससे लगा हुआ एक भिवण्डी बड़ा शहर है, जिसमें कोई तीन लाख पावरलूम चलते हैं और उत्तर देश से उसका रोजाना का नाता जुड़ा हुआ है। तो कल्याण, भिवण्डी, थाना यह सारे इलाके उत्तरप्रदेश के मजदूरों की जिंदगी से जुड़े हुए हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री जी इस ओर जरूर ध्यान देंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : मैंने भी आपका केस प्लीड किया है।

श्री मुहम्मद अमीन अंसारी : बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया आपका मदद करने के लिए। मैं एक बात और मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि आपके काम की तारीफ जितनी की जाय, उतनी कम है और इसलिए बहुत से लोग तो नुक्ता निकालते हैं, उनको अपनी आंख का तिनका दिखाई नहीं पड़ता, ये लोग जो हमारे बगल में बैठे हैं, मैं चाहूंगा कि इनको तो तारीफ ही तारीफ करनी चाहिए।... (**व्यवधान**)

श्री ईश दत्त यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आपने पहले से कैसे अंदाजा लगा लिया तारीफ न करने का।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई): सबने तारीफ की है। मालवीय जी ने भी उनके बारे में तारीफ की और आप भी कर रहे हैं।

श्री मुहम्मद अमीन अंसारी : यादव जी ने कबूल किया कि तारीफ हमारे मंत्री जी की है मैं अपनी बात वापस लेता हूं। मैं समर्थन करता हूं अपने यादव भाई का कि कम से कम इतना खुला हुआ दिल तो इनका है।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं मंत्री जी से कि आजकल बेटिकिट चलने वाले लोगों का ओर है इस पर थोड़ी सख्ती की जरुरत है। एक साल पहले थोड़ी सख्ती की गई थी तो मालूम हुआ कि लोगों में बात आई कि सिंधिया जी का युग आ गया है बचकर रहो बेटिकिट मत जाओ वरना जेल ही जाकर गाड़ी रुकेगी। लोगों में एक घबराहट सी आ गयी थी। आज बदमाश, गुंडे, लफंगे बेटिकिट, विद्यार्थियों के नाम से रेल में सफर करते हैं और विद्यार्थियों को बदनाम करते हैं, रोजमर्रा इस तरह चलने वालों को रोका जाना चाहिए ताकि अमन-पसंद आम पैसेंजर को यात्रा करने में पूरी सुविधा मिले।

दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : बस अब आप खतम कीजिए।

श्री मुहम्मद अमीन अंसारी : बस खतम करता हूं, ताने-बाने का मसला है। रेलवे ने माल की ढुलाई में एक मिसाल कायम की है, तरक्की की मंजिल की तरफ तेजी से बढ़ने का एक रास्ता बनाया है। हमारा हैंडलूम कपड़ा पार्सल से जाता है। पहले इस पर हाफ-रेट लगता था हैंडलूम काटन-क्लाथ पर, लेकिन अब यह पूरा रेट है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हैंडलूम के लिए आपकी तरफ से कुछ मदद हो जाय कि इसकी पार्सल पर 50 परसेंट रेट कर दिया जाए। दूसरी बात, जो यह पार्सल जाते हैं वह जगह-जगह जंक्शन पर उतार दिए जाते हैं, इसके लिए गुजारिश है कि सीधी ट्रेन से उन जगहों पर भेजा जाय, जहां के लिए पार्सल बुक है ताकि जल्दी से माल अपनी जगह पर पहुंच जाय और गरीबों को कुछ राहत मिल सके। मैं फिर से योजना आयोग से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे मंत्रालय को ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन दिया जाय ताकि यह दुनियां के मुकाम पर ऊंचा पहुंच सके, एशिया के मुकाम पर तो अभी भी है, जो काबिले मुबारकबाद है। रेलवे मंत्रालय दुनियां के अंदर अपना मुकाम पैदा करे, यही हम सब की शुभकामना है ताकि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री राजीव गांधी जी जो इस देश को तरक्की और विकास के रास्ते पर ले चलना चाहते हैं, उसी का एक रास्ता रेलवे है और यह तरक्की की तरफ, अपनी मंजिल की तरफ आगे बढ़ेगा।

†[شری محمد امین انصاری (اتر پردیش) : مانیئے اپ سبھا ادھیکش جی۔ میں آپ کا بہت آبھاری ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے بولنے کا اوسر دیا۔

مانیئے ور، ریلوے پر سب ساتھیوں نے تعریف و وچار رکھے۔ میں بھی ریلوے منترالیہ کے شاندار کارناموں کے مثالی اقدامات پر مبارکباد دیتا ہوں۔ اسکی ایک مثال۔ اس سال الہ آباد کمبھ میلے میں جس میں ڈیڑھ کروڑ یاتریوں نے اشنان کیا۔ ایک خوشگوار ہونے کے طریقے سے آئے مسکراتے ہوئے اپنے اپنے گھروں کو لوٹ گئے۔ میں بچپن سے ہی کمبھ میلے دیکھتا آیا ہوں۔ بڑی دقت ہوا کرتی تھی۔ خاص طور سے ریلوے میں۔ مگر اس مرتبہ میں خود وہاں ایک ہفتے تک موجود رہا اور وہاں کے ادھیکاریوں نے بڑی محنت اور لگن کے ساتھ اپنے منتری کے آدیش پر کارہائے نمایاں کارنامہ پیش کیا۔

مانیئے ور، میں زیادہ بات نہ رکھ کر کے کچھ اپنی بات رکھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اسکے ساتھ جوڑنا ہوں کہ ریلوے منترالیہ نے بڑے منتری جی اور چھوٹے منتری جی اور آپکے ادھیکاریوں نے مل کر نئی نئی ٹرینیں تیز رفتار والی چلائیں۔ مثلاً ہو۔ دلی کی راجدھانی سے اودیوگ نگری کانپور کو جوڑ دیا۔ لوگ خوش ہو گئے اور انکی بہت دنوں کی دلی تمنا پوری ہوئی۔ سپر فاسٹ ٹرین کا آنا جانا شروع ہوا۔ مانیئے ور، میں منتری جی سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہماری بھی دعائیں لے لیجئے۔ میں دونوں منتری جی سے کہہ رہا ہوں۔ کہ الہ آباد کے لوگوں کی نظریں بھی آپ کی طرف لگی ہوئی ہیں۔ آپکی مسکان سے ثابت ہوتا ہے کہ انکی امیدیں پوری ہونگی۔ ایک ٹرین جلد دیجئے۔ الہ آباد کے محنت کش لوگوں میں مزدور ہیں۔ یاد ہے ہم جو روز الہ آباد سے کانپور آتے جاتے ہیں۔ ایک انٹرسٹی ٹرین آپ چلا ہی دیجئے۔ جو کہ صبح چھ بجے چلے اور رات نو بجے الہ آباد واپس چلی جائے۔

شری ستیہ پرکاش مالویہ : منتری جی کی نظرِ عنایت آپ پر ہو سکیں گی۔

شری محمد امین انصاری : یہی صاحب میں تو نظریں ڈھونڈ رہا ہوں۔ بس انکی نظرِ عنایت ہو جائیگی تو تھوڑی ہری ہو جائے گی دکھلائی پڑ گئی۔ آپ مالویہ جی میں تو منتری جی کو ادگھاٹن کیلئے بلاؤنگا۔ دونوں منتری جی کو بلاؤنگا ادگھاٹن کیلئے الہ آباد اور گنگا اشنان کرا کے تروینی سے تب میں کہونگا کہ جھنڈی دکھائیں تاکہ کارنامہ مشہور رہے۔ مجھے آشا ہے کہ منتری جی اس پر مزید وچار کرینگے۔

اپ سبھا ادھیکش (شری جگیش دیسائی) : ہمیں بھی بلائیے۔

شری محمد امین انصاری : آپ کو بھی بلائینگے۔ ہم سب کو دعوت دینگے۔ ہمیں تو گنگا اشنان کروانا ہے۔ میں تو وہاں کا پنڈا ہوں۔ میں سب کو لے جاؤنگا۔

مانیئے ور، [illegible] ایک راجدھانی ایکسپریس ہے۔ ہمارے دل سے دکھ کی بات نکل جاتی ہے۔ الہ آباد جو کہ آپکا اتہاس، آنند بھون، سوراج بھون، پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو کا وہ گھر جہاں سے دیش کے اندر آزادی کی کرن پھوٹی، وہاں راجدھانی ایکسپریس نہ رکے اور پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو کا شتابدی درشن منایا جا رہا ہے۔ یہ کرم ہو جائے ہمارے منتری جی کا کہ الہ آباد آنے جانے والی راجدھانی ٹرین رک جائے تو ہم انکے بڑے احسان مند ہونگے۔ اور ساری جنتا انکی آبھاری رہیگی کہ ایک رات میں

†[ ]Transliteration in Arabic Script.

میں آگرہ کرنا چاہتا ہوں اپنے منتری جی سے کئی بار لکھا ہے۔ مجھ کو اثر دکھائی پڑنے لگا ہے۔ کہ شاید میری بات پر کچھ وچار ہوگا۔ فیض آباد ایودھیا نگری سے صرف ایک دن بمبئی و دادر ٹرین جاتی ہے۔ باقی تین دن بنارس سے جاتی ہے۔ جب کہ وارانسی سے بہت سی ٹرینیں چلتی ہیں۔ جیسے گنگا ایکسپریس، کاشی، دادر ایکسپریس، مہانگری اور کئی ٹرینیں ہیں۔ مگر میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو کے اس جنم شتابدی ورش کے اوسر پر وہ ایودھیا نگری سے مہانگری کا لوا دلوی کو جوڑتی ہے اسکو روزانہ کیا جائے۔ اس میں ۱۸ بوگی، ۳ ٹائیر کیول ایک بوگی اے سی۔ ۲ ٹائیر کی بوگی لگائی جائے۔ اور اس ٹرین کا نام سوراج ایکسپریس رکھا جائے۔ پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو فیض آباد پرتاپ گڑھ، سلطانپور، الہ آباد سے اس سوراج کی لڑائی پر تیرنگا جھنڈا لے کر نکلے تھے۔ اس لئے کچھ نشانی تو دے دیجئے۔ آج اس جنم شتابدی ورش میں اور مجھے آشا ہے کہ منتری جی ضرور اس پر وچار کریں گے۔

اپ سبھا ادھیکش (شری جگیش دیسائی): ارے اس کے لئے کوئی نئی گاڑی کی بات کیجئے۔ پرانی گاڑی کو کیوں نیا نام دینے کی بات کرتے ہیں۔

شری محمد امین انصاری: وہ ہمارے لئے شری نہرو جی ایک نئی جوتی ہے۔ جو ہم کو مل جائے تو ہم اس کو مانیں گے۔ اور لوگوں کے اسٹوپیج کم کر دئے جائیں۔ میرا منتری جی سے پرارتھنا کی تھی۔ شاید وچار ہو رہا ہے۔

اگر یہ ٹرین فیض آباد سے چلے سلطانپور، پرتاپ گڑھ۔ منواپٹیا۔ الہ آباد سے کٹنی جبلپور، اٹارسی، بھساول۔ آلٹ پوری، کلیان۔ بمبئی وکٹوریہ

چودھری رام سیوک: پورا ہندوستان کور کر دیا۔

شری محمد امین انصاری: بہت ضروری ہے۔ سٹی کم دئیے گئے ہیں۔ اور کلیان اس کا اسٹوپیج ہو سکتی ہے جانے ۲۶ گھنٹے میں پہنچنے کے ۱۸ گھنٹے میں پہنچ سکتی ہے۔ اگر الہ آباد سے سٹنا ڈبل لائن کر دی جائے۔ تو میں سمجھتا ہوں اس سے کافی سویدھا ہوگی کیونکہ وہاں سے اس ٹرین بہت چلتی ہیں۔

شری مادھو راؤ سندھیا: اسٹیشن میں اسٹوپیج کم کروانا چاہتے ہیں اور راجدھانی میں کیسے آپ بڑھوانا چاہتے ہیں۔

شری محمد امین انصاری: مہاراج۔ آپ تو دے دیا ہوں۔ آپ تو بہت کم بانٹتے ہیں۔ اور اس کو لے کر ہم گزارش کر رہے ہیں کہ آپ کم بانٹیں گے ورنہ۔ ہم لوگ تو بھایا ہیں۔ مانگتے ہی رہیں گے۔ اور آپ دیتے ہی رہیں گے۔ ایک بات اور عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں اپنے منتری جی سے پرارتھنا کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کل میں بمبئی گیا تھا۔ وہ ایک ہفتہ رہا۔ وہاں الیس برلسالی دیکھی کہ وہاں اتر پردیش کی طرف کے جو لوگ ہیں۔ شادی بیاہ یا تہوار کے دن آنا چاہتے ہیں۔ وہاں ریزرویشن ہوتی ٹائیر کا نہیں کیونکہ بلیک بہت زیادہ ہے۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ منتری جی اس سے ایک دو بوگی کو پیج کھانچ کر وہاں لائیں اور دی ای

سے جا رہی ہیں - دہلی سے فیض آباد - دہلی سے گورکھپور - دہلی سے ڈیرہ دون کے لئے دیکھو نہیں لوگوں کی ٹرین شری ٹاکر کی چلائی جائیں تاکہ وہاں کے لوگوں کو سویدھا ہو سکے -

وائس چیئرمین سر - میں نے دیکھا کہ کلیان سے گورکھپور ایک ٹرین ہمارے اپنے منتری جی کے یہاں جا رہی تھی -

(مداخلت)

اپ سبھا ادھیکش (شری جگیش ڈیسائی): اب آپکی گاڑی ہو چکی ہیں دو منٹ باقی ہیں -

شری محمد امین انصاری: جب لوگوں نے کہا جیا پرساد جی - ہمارے منتری جی کی گاڑی جا رہی ہے اور اس میں کلیان کی بوگی لگی ہوئی الہ آباد جا رہی ہے - کملا پتی جی کی نگری میں - اسمیں کاشی وادر وغیرہ میں کلیان سے کنکٹ نہیں ہے - ہم نے کہا نہیں ابھی وہ جیوت ہیں اور ہمارے منتری جی ضرور دھیان کرینگے کہ کلیان سے ایک بوگی ہو - اس سے لگا ہوا ایک بھیونڈی بڑا شہر ہے جسمیں کوئی تین لاکھ پاور لوم چلتے ہیں - اور اتر پردیش سے اسکا و ذاتی ناطہ جڑا ہوا ہے - آج کلیان بھیونڈی یا تھانہ یہ سارے علاقے اتر پردیش کے مزدوروں کی زندگی سے جڑے ہوئے ہیں - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ منتری جی اس اور ضرور دھیان دینگے -

اپ سبھا ادھیکش (شری جگیش ڈیسائی): میں نے بھی آپکا کیس پلیڈ کیا ہے -

شری محمد امین انصاری: بہت بہت شکریہ آپکا مدد کرنے کیلئے - میں ایک بات اور منتری جی سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ کے کام کی تعریف جتنی کی جائے اتنی کم ہے - اور اسی لئے بہت سے لوگ تو نکتہ لگا لیتے ہیں - انکو اپنی آنکھ کا تنکا دکھائی نہیں پڑتا - یہ لوگ جو ہمارے بغل میں بیٹھے ہیں میں کہونگا کہ انکو تو تعریف کرنی چاہیئے - . . . . (مداخلت) . . . .

شری اشیش دت یادو: آپ نے پہلے سے کیسے اندازہ لگا لیا تعریف نہ کرینگے -

اپ سبھا ادھیکش (شری جگیش ڈیسائی): سب نے تعریف کی ہے - مالویہ جی نے بھی انکے بارے میں تعریف کی ہے - اور آپ بھی کر رہے ہیں -

شری محمد امین انصاری: یادو جی نے قبول کیا کہ تعریف ہمارے منتری جی کی ہے - میں اپنی بات واپس لیتا ہوں - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ سبھی یادو نہیں تھے کہ ہم سے ہم اتنا کھلا ہوا دل تو انکا ہے -

ایک بات اور کہنا چاہتا ہوں منتری جی سے آجکل بے ٹکٹ چلنے والوں کا زور ہے اس پر تھوڑی سختی کی ضرورت ہے - ایک سال پہلے تھوڑی سختی کی گئی تھی تو معلوم ہوا کہ لوگوں میں بات آئی کہ سدھیا جی کا شکنجہ آ گیا ہے بچکر رہو - بے ٹکٹ مت جاؤ ورنہ جیل ہی جاکر گاڑی رکے گی - لوگوں میں ایک گھبراہٹ آ گئی تھی - آج بدمعاش غنڈے لفنگے بے ٹکٹ ودھیارتھیوں کے نام سے ریل میں بے ٹکٹ سفر کرتے ہیں - اور ودھیارتھیوں کو

بدنام کرتے ہیں۔ روزمرہ اس طرح چلنے والوں کو روکا
جانا چاہیئے۔ تاکہ امن پسند عوام پسنجر کو یاترا
کرنے میں پوری سویدھا ملے۔
دوسری بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔

اپ سبھا ادھیکش (شری جگیش ڈیسائی): بس اب
آپ ختم کیجیئے۔

شری محمد امین انصاری: بس ختم کرتا ہوں۔ مال ڈھلائی
کا مسئلہ ہے۔ ریلوے نے مال کی ڈھلائی میں ایک مثال قائم
کی ہے۔ ترقی کی منزل کی طرف تیزی سے بڑھنے کا راستہ
بنایا ہے۔ ہمارا ہینڈلوم کپڑا پارسل سے جاتا ہے۔ پہلے اس
پر ہاف ریٹ تھا۔ ہینڈلوم کاٹن کلاتھ پر لیکن اب یہ پورا
ریٹ ہے۔ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہینڈلوم کے لیے آپ کی طرف
سے کچھ مدد ہو جائے کہ اس کی پارسل پر ۵۰ پرسینٹ
ریٹ کر دیا جائے۔ دوسری بات۔ جو یہ پارسل والے ہیں۔
وہ جگہ جگہ جنکشنز پر اتار دئے جاتے ہیں۔ اس کے لئے
گذارش ہے کہ سیدھی ٹرین سے ان جگہوں پر پہنچا دیا جائے
جہاں کے لئے پارسل بک ہے۔ تاکہ جلدی سے مال اپنی
جگہ پہنچ جائے اور بنکروں کو کچھ راحت مل سکے۔ میں
پھر سے یوجنا آیوگ سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ریلوے منترالیہ کو
زیادہ سے زیادہ دھن دیا جائے۔ تاکہ وہ دنیا کے مقام
پر اونچا پہنچ سکے۔ ایشیا کے مقام پر تو ابھی ہی
ہے۔ جو قابل مبارکباد ہے۔ ریلوے منترالیہ دنیا کے
اندر اپنا مقام پیدا کرے۔ یہی ہم سب کی کامنا ہے
تاکہ ہمارے پردھان منتری راجیو گاندھی جی جو اس دیش
کو ترقی اور وکاس کے راستے پر لے چلنا چاہتے ہیں۔

...ہو ایک اچھی ریلوے ہے۔ اور یہ ترقی کی طرف
...منزل کی طرف آگے بڑھے گا
آخر میں میں بڑے منتری جی اور چھوٹے
...نتری جی کو بدھائی دیتا ہوں اور آشا کرتا ہوں
...جو میں نے تھوڑے سے سجھاؤ رکھے ہیں۔ ان
...پر وچار کیا جائے۔]

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) श्री ईशदत्त यादव । कृपया पांच मिनि में समाप्त करें ।

श्री ईश दत्त यादव : महोदय, मे समय तो आधा हो गया । मान्यवर, व 1988-89, 89-90 के लि माननीय रेल मंत्री जी ने जो विनियो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, इस पर मु कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । वे भारत व संचित निधि से धन निकालें, मुझे विश्वा है कि वे इस धन का सदुपयो करेंगे ।

महोदय, हमारे बड़े भाई अंसार साहब अभी कह रहे थे कि हम लो प्रशंसा नहीं करते तो हम विपक्ष लोग सरकार के अच्छे कार्यों की प्रशंस करते हैं, लेकिन जो गलत कार्य हैं उसकं निन्दा किए बगैर भी नहीं रहते । य तो आप लोगों की मजबूरी है कि आप सही करें चाहें गलत करें, आपको तं तारीफ ही तारीफ करनी है और प्रधान मंत्री जी का नाम बार-बार लेना है

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय रेल राज्य मंत्री और उपमंत्री जी दोनं इस बात से सहमत होंगे और बात सही भी है कि आर्थिक विकास के लिए रेलों का विकास होना बहुत ही आवश्यक है । लेकिन मेरी माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से शिकायत है कि काम तो वह कर रहे हैं, शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस तक चला दी है । लेकिन मेरी यह शिकायत है कि जो विकसित क्षेत्र हैं, उन्हीं का विकास कर रहे हैं जबकि दूरदराज

[श्री ईश दत्त यादव]

के जो पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं जिनका कि विकास होना चाहिए, जहां कि रेल लाइन बननी चाहिए जिससे कि लोगों के लिए आवागमन की सुविधा हो जाएगी, रेल लाइन बन जाने के बाद कल कारखाने लगेंगे और आर्थिक विकास होगा, तो उस ओर माननीय मंत्रीजी को ध्यान देना चाहिए। लेकिन आप जहां रेल हैं वहीं बराबर रेलें चला रहे हैं और पूरे हिंदुस्तान को कुछ जगहों पर समेटकर रखना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मेरी यह अनुरोध है कि देश के हर कोने को रेल से जोड़ने के लिए आप प्रयास करें।

महोदय, मैं रेल मंत्री जी की तारीफ करूंगा। इस वर्ष के बजट में पार्लियामेंट में कह दिया और अखबारों की सुर्खियों में, रेडियो और टेलिविजन पर भी आ गया कि यात्री भाड़े में कोई वृद्धि नहीं, लेकिन वहीं माल भाड़े की दर में 11 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि कर दी। महोदय, पूरा देश तो यात्रा नहीं करता। हमारे 80 करोड़ के देश में कुछ प्रतिशत लोग ही यात्रा करते हैं। लेकिन माल भाड़े की दर बढ़ा देने से तो 80 करोड़ लोग प्रभावित हो गए क्योंकि सामान मंहगा हो गया।

दूसरे, मैं मंत्रीजी की तारीफ इसलिए करूंगा कि ट्रेन तो एक ही है लेकिन उसके तीन नाम रख दिए हैं, चार नाम रख दिए हैं। अखबार में पढ़ने से लगता है कि तमाम ट्रेन बढ़ा दी हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में दो-तीन ट्रेन का उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूं। एक ट्रेन चला दी गोरखपुर से दिल्ली तक उसका नाम है शहीद एक्सप्रेस। वह तीन दिन चलेगी और जब तीन दिन बनारस से दिल्ली तक चलेगी तब उसका नाम सरजू-जमुना एक्सप्रेस होगा। दूसरी एक ट्रेन 83 अप जो बनारस से दिल्ली के लिए चलेगी तो उसका नाम 83 अप होगा जबकि वह वाया शहगंज आएगी और जब वाया सुलतानपुर जाएगी तब उसका नाम होगा 113 अप। फिर एक और ट्रेन है पुरी एक्सप्रेस, उसी को कह दिया नीलांचल। यह तो हमारे रेल मंत्रीजी की बुद्धिमत्ता है, चालाकी है। इस देश में ट्रेन

5.00 P.M.

तो कम चला रहे हैं लेकिन देश की जनता को प्रभावित करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि हम ज्यादा ट्रेनें चला रहे हैं।... **(व्यवधान)**

कुमारी सईदा खातून (मध्य प्रदेश): ट्रेन का नाम एक ही कैसे दे सकते हैं? इसका मतलब गोरखपुर से एक ही ट्रेन है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री ईश दत्त यादव: ट्रेन एक ही है, नाम बदल देते हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

मान्यवर, मैं जब कुछ क्षेत्रीय समस्याओं के बारे में भी अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं। माननीय राज्य रेल मंत्री जी तो बहुत दूर के रहने वाले हैं लेकिन माननीय रेल उपमंत्री जी तो हमारे पड़ौसी हैं, हमारी व्यथा को जानते हैं, हमारी कमिश्नरी के हैं, कि गाजीपुर, बलिया, आजमगढ़, जौनपुर, यहां एक रेल लाइन है और हम समझते हैं कि जब हिन्दुस्तान में कल्पना की गई होगी रेल लाइन बनाने के लिए, रेल पटरी बनाने के लिए, और रेल का डिब्बा बनाने के लिए वही आज भी है जो शुरू में चला होगा। मान्यवर, आप शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस पर चल रहे हैं और पूर्वांचल के दसों जिलों के वही पुरानी ट्रेन, वही पुरानी लाइन है और माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि किसी दिन सरप्राइज विजिट करें आप उस ट्रेन में। उसमें कोई फर्स्ट क्लास का डिब्बा आपको नहीं मिलेगा, कभी-कभी एक लगा देते हैं जिसमें चार आदमी से ज्यादा बैठते नहीं, दो बर्थ का फर्स्ट क्लास का डिब्बा। यह भी जब हिन्दुस्तान में इन्वेस्टीगेशन हुआ होगा ट्रेन का, ट्रेन के डिब्बे का, तब वह डिब्बा वहां पर भेज दिया गया, कभी-कभी लगाते हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री महावीर प्रसाद): माननीय यादव जी, इसीलिए तो छपरा, ब्यास, वाराणसी और कटनी को इतना पैसा दिया गया।... *(व्यवधान)*

श्री ईश दत्त यादव : माननीय उप-मंत्री जी, आप शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस से जौनपुर और आजमगढ़ के लोगों को चलाना चाहते हैं, ऐसा संभव नहीं है। छपरा एक्सप्रेस नहीं जाएगी, ? हम तो इस तरफ आने की बात कर रहे थे।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन है कि जो आपकी ट्रेन चलती है उसमें शायद ही कभी लाईट रहती हो। 150 किलोमीटर की यात्रा यात्रियों को अंधेरे में ही करनी पड़ती है और उस ट्रेन का कोई मेल नहीं कोई लखनऊ आना चाहे, बनारस आना चाहे, दिल्ली आना चाहे, मद्रास जाना चाहे, किसी ट्रेन का उससे कनेक्शन नहीं ... (**व्यवधान**) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : बस, खतम कीजिए।

श्री ईश दत्त यादव : मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं, ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं।... (**व्यवधान**)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : सात मिनट हो गए हैं आपको।... (व्यवधान)

श्री ईश दत्त यादव : मैं यह मानता हूं कि आप लोगों की कुछ सीमायें हैं। प्लानिंग कमीशन आपको पर्याप्त रुपया नहीं देता है। हम सब लोगों की मांग है, माननीय सदन के माध्यम से, कि प्लानिंग कमीशन आपको ज्यादा धन दे क्योंकि पिछले वर्ष की बजाय जो 16,917 करोड़ था, उसकी बजाय अबकी बार आपको 16,358 करोड़ दिया गया है। आपके साधन सीमित है, लेकिन मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि सन 1953–54 में एक पटेल कमीशन बना था।... (**व्यवधान**)..

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : और नह, खतम कीजिये।... (**व्यवधान**)...

श्री ईश दत्त यादव : मैं पटेल कमीशन की बात करके खतम कर रहा हूं। पटेल कमीशन बना था और पटेल कमीशन ने सुझाव दिया था कि यहां पर बड़ी रेल लाइन बनाई जाये और हम समझते हैं कि 1952–53 से लेकर आज तक बार-बार यह लाइन चलाने को 10–12 जिलों के विकास के लिये यहां एक बड़ी लाइन बना दें। मैंने एक प्रश्न पूछा था, मान्यवर, इसी सदन में अनस्टार्ड क्वेश्चन के रूप में और रेल मंत्री जी ने मुझे जवाब दिया था–कि इट विल बी अन इकनामिकल। उसका हिन्दी में अर्थ है अन इकनामिकल का कि अर्थ-विहीन है या इस कोई आमदनी नहीं होगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि रेल मंत्री जी से कि क्या आप कोई बिजनेस कर रहे हैं रेल चलाकर के या जनता की सुविधा का भी कुछ दृष्टिकोण रखेंगे ? लाभ होना चाहिये, आमदनी होनी चाहिये, मैं इससे सहमत हूं, लेकिन जनता की सुख-सुविधा का भी आपको ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि बलिया से लेकर शाहगंज तक लगभग 140 किलोमीटर है, इसको अगर आप बड़ी लाइन में तबदील कर दें तो दिल्ली का, मद्रास का, कलकत्ता, का बम्बई का, हर जगह का इससे संबंध हो जायेगा और नहीं तो इन शहरों से दूसरी जगह जाने में कई कई दिन लग जाते हैं और वहां किसी ट्रेन का मेल नहीं होता है। शाहगंज और लखनऊ जाने के लिये, जो 280 किलोमीटर है कभी-कभी एक-एक, दो-दो दिन लग जाते हैं।.. (**व्यवधान**)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : बहुत टाइम ले लिया। गाड़ी बहुत लेट हो गई।

श्री ईश दत्त यादव : मैं आपकी आज्ञा शिरोधार्य करता हूं लेकिन अन्त में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि गरीब और पिछड़े हुये जो इलाके हैं उनके लिये रेल लाइनों का विस्तार करें ताकि देश के आर्थिक विकास में मदद मिल सके और देश के उद्योग धंधे पनप सकें। धन्यवाद।

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, today we are discussing the Resolution and the Appropriation Bill. Sir, it is doubtful whether we are giving importance to the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee and whether this Government is seriously considering the observations and decisions of the Committee. If you go through the record, in few areas the Government have come forward to accept the recommendations of this Committee. Otherwise, most of the recommendations which are more useful and fruitful for the people, the Ministry of Railways has not come forward to accept them. Sir, if you go through the important issue of ongoing new lines project, you will find that more than 31 projects are pending for years together and in spite of the repeated reminders and requests from the public, the Government has not come forward to complete those pending lines Not only the public, but the Railway Convention Committee also has pressed this issue with all the emphasis at its command. I would like to draw the attention of the House that the Committee had, in its earlier report, said that the Ministry of Railways should pay greater attention to completing the ongoing railway projects which are pending for a long time and these projects should not be allowed to linger on from Plan to Plan. Take the case of the Karur-Dindigul project. Sir, it was inaugurated in 1982. So far we have completed one-third of the work. The Hon. Minister might have received many memoranda. I have also received a copy of the same. Sir, all the people from the South have been repeatedly demanding from this Government to allot more money. There is hartal and bandh, everything is going on, for enhancement of the allocations and due to our pressure and utterances here. Last year the allotment was Rs. 5 crores. Now, it has been decreased to Rs. 4 crores. That is the achievement I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when he is going to complete these projects. The Railway Convention Committee very clearly stated that when we take up the new lines, we must consider first whether we have completed the earlier lines in the respective States. The Government is not giving serious consideration to this aspect. Therefore, I again request the Minister to respect the voice of the people and link that area from Tuticorin to Dindigul with a broad gauge line as early as possible. At least, there must be an increased allocation. Then, regarding the electrification of the trunk routes, I am not going into it. As stated by Mr. V. Narayanasamy, whatever lapses were there in the past, but as far as the Seventh Five Year Plan is concerned, this Government has created a good record in electrification. I have no difference of opinion. But, Sir, in taking the trunk routes, the Government is very particular about Bombay-Delhi, Calcutta-Delhi but it totally forgets Madras-Delhi, Madras-Calcutta and Madras-Bombay. The Committee has stated that these schemes should be taken up at least in the Seventh Five Year Plan. These schemes should be included if it is not possible to implement them. But so far, to the best of my knowledge, the Government has not come forward to include these schemes in the Eighth Plan itself. Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Minister to include the trunk route electrification of Madras-Calcutta and Madras-Bombay. Then, Sir, one more thing. We have accepted the recommendations in which the grant in lieu of passenger tax is also excluded. But, Sir, in the Eighth Finance Commission's report it has been clearly state-earlier the amount was very meagre, less than Rs. 13 crores. Perhaps the figure may be incorrect. But in the Eighth Finance Commission's report it has

been clearly stated that every year Rs. 95 crores should be given to the State in lieu of tax on railway passenger fares. But this fixation is applicable only to the year 1988-89. The Eighth Finance Commission has not stated anything beyond that period. So I would like to know from the hon. Minister what the proposal under his consideration is. Your revenue has increased. It is your bounden duty to increase the grant to the States. That has not been mentioned in this Resolution. So, I appeal to increase the grant in lieu of tax on railway passenger fares.

With these words, I conclude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Mr. S. V. Virumbi, Five minutes. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, he is making his maiden speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I know. That is why instead of four minutes, I have given five minutes. *(Interruptions)* Then, you do not speak on this subject. You can speak on some other subject.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: He will try to finish. Another, kindly show some indulgence.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, since this is my maiden speech, I have decided to address the House in my mother tongue in Tamil Nadu guage. *Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, since it has been our long cherished desire to see Tamil-one of the few ancient classical languages of world-as one of the official languages of this country and this being my maiden speech, I feel it would be in the fitness of things to speak in Tamil on The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1989.

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Tamil.

Before I speak on this Bill, I feel it is my bounden duty to recall the services of the great leaders who worked for the upliftment of the people of Tamilnadu-the State I represent in this august House with pride. I bow my head in reverence to Thanthai Periyar, the late leader of the Dravidian movment and the lucifer of Tamils, who lit the lamp of self respect in Tamilnadu. I bow my head in reverence to the desciple of Thanthai Periyar and the founder of D.M.K., our late lamented Dr. Anna.

Sir, on the demise of both these great leaders, when there was general fear that Tamilnadu and the Tamils might be orphaned, it was Dr. Kalaingnar who became the revered leader of the Tamils. Today, following the path shown by Thanthai Periyar and Dr. Anna, our Dr. Kalaingnar marches ahead as torch-bearer leading the people of Tamilnadu todards prosperity. So I take this opportunity to salute him in reverence. Cutting across political affiliations I bow my head to the late leaders of Tamilandu: Periyaravar Kamarajan, Rajaji, Quai-de-Milleth and Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar, for the invaluable services they rendered to the people of Tamilnadu. At this stage I wish to make one thing very clear. I am sure you will understand me and agree with what I say. I am a Tamilian by language, Dravidian by race, and Indian by nationality. It is my sincere wish to put on record that my love and respect for my language and race will not only safeguard the unity and integrity of the country but will go a long way in strengthening this. Because of the paucity of time. I don not want to stretch my prologue any further.

Hon'ble Member Mr. Aladi Aruna who preceded me referred to Karur-Dindugal and Madurai-Tuticorin railway lines. When the plans were formulated to construct these lines,

[Shri Viduthalai Virumbi]

the estimated cost was Rs. 42 crores. But, because of the inactivity of the Government the plans could not be executed on time and today the escalated cost is estimated at Rs. 144 crores. However, so far the Government has spent only 48.51 crores. It has to allocate 95.49 crores more. The Hon'ble Railway Minister Shri Madhavrao Scindia, who allocated Rs. 6 crores this year has allocated only Rs. 4 crores for the next year. Surprisingly he has reduced Rs. 2 crores this year. If you keep allocating Rs. 4 crores a year it will take roughly about 23 years more to complete the project. Will it not raise doubts in the minds of people, whether at all the Government is interested in executing this plan. The Tamilnadu Chamber of Commerce and Industry, to register its protest, declared bandh and went on fast on 14th March in Madurai and some other places.

The Madras Rapid Transit System should have received due attention of the Minister and at least Rs. 25 crores should have been allocated. But it has received a paltry Rs. 10 crores. There was also a discussion on this issue between the Hon'ble Railway Minister and Hon'ble Mr. K.P. Kandasamy, a Minister of Tamilnadu. I hope something fruitful will come out of this discussion. I am also surprised to see a conspicuous omission of many projects in Tamilnadu. I do not understand the reason for this kind of neglect when it comes to Tamilnadu. Before Independence, the Britishers had a plan to lay rail track from Erode to Mysore via Gopichettipalayam and Sathiyamangalam. When I don't find even the very name of that plan anywhere, I wonder whether this plan had also quit India with the Britishers. So, I request the Hon'ble Minister to cull out the file and consider this project with all the care it merits. However, I hope he would not say that he would have sympathetic consideration on this project because, he has said that the phrase 'active consideration' has a deeper and pragmatic sense over the phrase 'sympathetic consideration'. Therefore I look forward for his active consideration. As regards the conversion of Meter-gauge into Broad-gauge, both Karur-Dindugal and Salem-Bangalore railway lines have remained in dormancy over decades. Of course one would say there is a broad-gauge line from Salem to Bangalore via Jolarpet. But I may tell you that this route is longer by 33 Kms. than the one via Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri. If the Government converts this Salem-Bangalore line via Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri into Broad-guage there will be two fold benefit. Firstly, the passengers will be saving time besides saving money.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Now conclude please.

SHRI T. R. BALU: Sir it is his maiden speech. So please give him little more time.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI: Kindly give me five more minutes. Secondly, since the Government is committed to the policy of conservation of energy and fuel, reduction of 33 Kms. will mean a considerable amount of energy and fuel conservation. So there is no reason why the Government should not take up this project immediately. In spite of strong recommendations by the Technical experts Committee to set up Railway Coach Factory at Karamadai in Tamilnadu in order to minimise the cost of production, the factory has been set up at Kapurthala. I am neither annoyed nor envious about it. Let Kapurthala grow and prosper. But since we are still in need of more number of trains and coaches I only make an appeal to the Government to set up another factory at Karamadai in the near future and remove the grievances of the people of Tamilnadu. Next, I am constrained to bring a very pertinent

point to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister. It has been decided to phase out the steam locomotives in rapid pace. This decision has struck terror in the minds of the workers engaged in steam locomotives for they fear retrenchment and redundancy. I know personally the kind of agony that has been troubling the minds of the workers at the workshop in Ponmalai in Tamilnadu. The Hon'ble Minister Shri Madhavrao Scindia would say that there won't be retrenchment because of this phasing out. But there is another fear, a very genuine fear, in the minds of the workers that since this phase out means reduction of employees stage by statge in the steam locomotive workshops, their children might not get employment opportunities there, a privilege they otherwise enjoy. Their fears can be allayed only if the Hon'ble Minister promises to convert these workshops into manufacturing units.

For the last 20 years there has been persistent demand to construct a flyover in North-Coimbatore. But surprisingly, so far, the Government has been maintaining a regretable silence on this matter. I, very hopefully, expect a categorical reply from the Hon'ble Minister on this issue. Next, I wish to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to a very recent decision of Railways to change the timing of train without rhyme or reason. The prestigious Grant Trunk Express that runs between Madras and New Delhi used to reach New Delhi around 6 A.M Now it has been rescheduled to reach New Delhi around 11 A.M. It causes lot of inconvenience to passengers, particularly the office-goers. So, I request the Hon'ble Minister to look into this and issue necessary instructions to put back the train to its old schedule.

Sir, between Jolarpet and Salem there is a railway station known as Morappur. This is the only railway station that connects Dharmapuri district to the railway network. But it is a matter of regret that only one or two trains stop at this station No super-fast train stops there. The people of Dharmapuri feel neglected. Through you Sir, I appeal to the Hon'ble Minister to be sympathetic and issue necessary directions to stop all the passing trains at Morappur atleast for a few minutes. As far as freight is concerned I have a long list of points. But because of the paucity of time I will refer to just one or two: One major area of concern is that the movement of goods from South to other parts of the country has considerably reduced. For this I will only blame the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Please conclude now. I am sorry, there is no time.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Sir, this is his maiden speech. Please give him a few more minutes.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI: Sir, I will finish in a couple of minutes. *(Interruption)*

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir the Hon'ble Member is speaking at the speed of super-fast train, but the translation is in the speed of goods-train.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Because he wants to say everything in this short time. *(Interruption)*

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI: Sir, it is my open accusation that the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals does not purchase even 4 per cent of the goods from the Southern region. Because of this the people in the South feel that their interest is always ignored. If remedial measures are taken it will not only remove this kind of ill-feelings but will also bring a phenomenal profit to Railways.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): You keep something for the future also.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI: Sir, I am finishing in a minute or two.

Oil has been struck in South Arcot and Tanjore districts of Tamilnadu. High grade oil is obtained in huge quantity from the oil wells in these two districts. An oil refinery and two power stations are to come up there soon. But unfortunately these two districts are connected to Madras only by meter-gauge. It is time this line is converted into Broad-gauge on war-footing. Till such time, super-fast trains at good frequencies should be run besides increasing the number of goods trains on these lines. Indeed, I have lot of things to say. But in deference to the Chair and because of time constraint I don't want to refer to all those points. I just want to quote one thing from a popular Tamil Daily 'Dhinamani'. It is not a pro-DMK news-paper. I do not say it is anti-DMK either. It is said to be impartial. I would like you to know the reaction of this Daily to the Railway Budget. I quote:

"This Railway Budget has disappointed the people of Tamilnadu. For the laying of Broad-gauge line between Karur-Dindugal and Madurai-Manjachi, the fund allocation for the year 1989-90 has been reduced to Rs. 4 crores as against Rs. 6 crores this year. This project which has been moving in turtle-pace will be thus delayed by over 10 years. The cost will also escalate alarmingly. For the Madras Rapid Transit System also, the fund allocation will be as usual, to the tune of Rs. 9.85 crores in the coming year. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 100 crores. Unless Rs. 23 crores is allocated every year, even the first phase of this project from Madras-Beach to Ghepak cannot be completed as per schedule. It is proposed to spend Rs. 6 crores each, for laying second railway line between Tamaram and Chengalpattu and for laying 3rd line between Pattabiram and Thiruvallur. Of the total amount of Rs. 4450 crores proposed to be spent on new construction and renovation in the coming year, Tamilnadu gets a meagre allocation of Rs. 26 crores. This only reflects to step-motherly treatment of the Government. Tamilnadu gets only one of the 15 new express trains proposed to be introduced. So one cannot but think that since Congress (I) could not come to power in Tamilnadu in the recent Assembly election, the Congress (I) and its leader, who toured the State 11 times, have lost all the affections, they had for the people of Tamilnadu overnight."

This is what 'DINAMANI' has to say about the Railway Budget. So I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to remove this disparity and allocate more funds for Tamilnadu so that the people there. do not feel that they are being ignored. I hope he will reconsider the projects pertaining to Tamilnadu and fulfil the wishes of the people.

I thank the Hon'ble Vice-Chairman for having given me more time.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : श्रीमान, आज उपसभापति जी ने घोषणा की थी कि ठक्कर आयोग की रिपोर्ट की कम से कम सौ प्रतियां यहां पर मिल जायेंगी । मैं अभी काउंटर पर गया था, वहां एक भी प्रति नहीं पहुंची है जबकि इस समय साढ़े पांच बजे हैं ।

श्री ईश दत्त यादव : इसकी कापियां सबको दिलवाइये . . . **(व्यवधान)** यहीं बंटवा दें मंगवा करके ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I will check up.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: It means assurances by the Chair are not being implemented.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Some copies have been received. One of our officers has gone to check up the position. I will find out and let you know.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal): Everytime the Chairman gives the assurance, we find....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I have told you some copies have come. About that one of our officers has gone to check up.

Now, Mr. Sourendra Bhattacharjee.

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE (West Bengal): I have just been told that after some time, copies will be available.....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): You speak on Railways. I will tell you the position. Hundred copies of the final report are being made available within a short time.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA (Andhra Pradesh): When?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Today. Hundred copies will be available within a short period.

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE: Since the report may be available shortly, let me deal with what is at hand, meaning the Appropriation (Railways) Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): And within five minutes.

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE: I will try my best, since it is not my maiden speech, and I will confine myself within the time.

श्री ईश दत्त यादव : जब तक कापी नहीं आयेगी तब तक बोलते रहेंगे।

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE: The Railway Minister presented a budget without following the most unpopular path, that is, increasing passenger fare. But in other way, it took much more. It was socialised, so to say. There was increase of 11 per cent in freight charges with very limited—niggardly, as they say—exemption. That is one part of it. The other part is, at least so it seems to me, that since there was no increase in the passenger fare, the question of passenger amenities remains absent, save and except perhaps, that close-circuit T.V. sets were provided at some stations. As the Minister told in his reply to my Unstarred Question, the Railways had to incur no expenses on this account. though no end to the inconvenience of the passengers. But so far as other amenities are concerned, will the amenities be at others' cost? Will that be the motto of the Railways? I do not know Let the hon. Minister shed more light on this aspect of the matter.

In regard to certain projects which were, or at least, which seemed to have been, cleared earlier, the position has been very strange. Hon. Member, Shri Ashis Sen, pointed out about the Eklakhi-Balurghat project. Only Rs. 1,000 remains as allotment. What will be done with this amount? This is one thing. Then, there is the question of Budget Budget-Namkhana line and the Contai-Digha connection. All these projects in West Bengal have either been totally neglected or only some farcial allotments have been made. I would expect the hon. Minister to have a fresh look into these matters. All these lines are very vital not only for the people of the area but for the the economy of the area as well.

Then, regarding the circular railway and the metro railway. The allotment is such that there has been tremendous cost escalation. Further escalation is inevitable if the Government and the Railways are not mindful of the expe-

[Prof. Sourendra Bhattacharjee]

ditious completion of these projects which are vital not only for Calcutta but for the entire metropolitan area as well.

Since the time is very short, I would end by making two or three more points. I had occasion to draw the attention of the Minister to the withdrawal of the train running to North Bengal and a portion of Assam—the Janata Express. The reply that I got was that it was really a readjustment. (*Interruptions*). and there is no complaint from the area. I personally went to the North Bengal areas and a portion of Murshidabad and Burdwan Districts. The absence of this train is felt very much by the people of these areas. Earlier, my friend from Andhra Pradesh referred to the withdrawal of the Madras-Bombay Janata Express. If the Janata Express is not to be restored, at least, an additional train between Calcutta and North Bengal should be introduced to mitigate the hardship. the suffering felt by the people of this area which has long been neglected. Regarding (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Prof. Lakshmanna, please sit down.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: He can stop for one minute.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Only two minutes are left. (*Interruptions*). Let him complete his speech.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: It is a question of privilege I am raising.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): How can you raise a question of privilege when a speech is going on? I am not allowing you. (*Interruptions*). Let him complete his speech. (*Interruptions*). I am not allowing you. Can you not wait for two minutes?

PROF. C. LAKSHMANA: We have waited for two days.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I am not allowing you. Please sit down. I have told you several times. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: I have been making an appeal...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Prof. Bhattacharjee, please go on.

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE: I am not grudging the Shatabdi Express. But I have one point in regard to the speed of the Rajdhani Express. It is now 17 hours instead of original 14½ hours. I would like to the Minister kindly to examine whether its running time can be shortened and reduced.

There is one more thing. It is our experience, coming from Calcutta to Delhi, that a particular portion of the track between Allahabad and Kanpur is fraught with some danger, it seems. Derailments and other things are very frequent on this route. I request the hon. Minister to kindly examine why this particular area has been witnessing these unusual happenings for a long time.

Thank you.

RE. SUPPLY OF COPIES OF THAKKAR COMMISSION REPORT

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, yesterday and today, the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen in the House have been continuously assuring us that the Members will get all that has been laid on the Table of the House. After having waited for two days, what I have got today is this so-called final report

and not even the interim report. I am not talking about...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I am old that the report is there and you will get it tomorrow morning.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: No, the Deputy Chairmman assured us...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I can tell you whatever information I have got.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA (Uttar Pradesh): You should take the Government to task.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: I am saying that the Deputy Chairman, from the podium, assured us. She said: "I cannot assure what has not been laid to be supplied; but I assure that at 5 o'clock, you will get all that has been laid on the Table".

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): At what time?

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: At 5 o'clock. all that has been laid on the Table. Now it has been laid on the Table and it has been supplied at other places. Even some Members of this very House have got it. I know that they hae got it. While other Members have got it, we are getting only this. And if this is the way in which Members are treated, if this is the way the House is to be treated, if this is the way in which the country is to be treated, I do not understand wha exactly is happening.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): You have made your point.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY (Karnataka): May I have a word, Sir? We understood in the morning that at least both these reports will be made available within 5 o'clock. Apart from other things which we raised in the House, only 50 copies I am told, are made available of the final report and not the interim report.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): How many? Fifteen.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Fifty, five-zero.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): All of you have got it?

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI (Andhra Pradesh): Some of us did not get it.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: I have got it just now. But the interim report is not available. This is very casual way of functioning. They are treating the House very casually. This is not proper. Where are we heading to really? I want to ask, is the Government really functioning well? What has happened? I do not find any seriousness. They take these things very casually. I am so sorry.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): I understand from the Secretary-General that 90 copies of the final report but not the interim report have reached the table Office and some Members are taking it away. That is okay. The interim report has yet not reached them. If it comes now after some time, we will certainly see that it is delivered. If it does not, it will have to be in the morning tomorrow. As Mr. Gurupadaswamy mentioned, after all, the printing process of the report started only after the 27th. So they are making all efforts to deliver as many copies as possible to the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. I hope the people who are engaged in this will speed it up more and deliver the report as early as possible, because none of us also got copies of the report on this side either.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): You please convey the feelings.... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal): Government's conduct is mysterious.

...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. M. JACOB: Mr. Sukomal Sen, I will certainly convey the anxiety and feeling to the concerned people immediately.

...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मीर्जा इर्शाद बेग (गुजरात) : यह 50 कापी जो रखी गई है, इनमें एक भी कापी हिन्दी की अवलेबल नहीं है । यह तो राजभाषा के साथ अन्याय है ।

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया (बिहार) : हिन्दी की प्रतियां जरूर होनी चाहियें । उससे पहले इस पर कोई डिसक्शन नहीं होगा ।

डा० रत्नाकर पांडेय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : हिन्दी अंग्रेजी दोनों साथ रखी जानी चाहियें । जब तक हिन्दी की प्रति नहीं आयेंगी, सदन में चर्चा नहीं हो सकती । हिन्दी की प्रति उपलब्ध कराई जायें ।

श्री मीर्जा इर्शाद बेग : जब तक हिन्दी में प्रति नहीं आयेंगी, हम चर्चा नहीं होने देंगे ।

डा० अबरार अहमद खान (राजस्थान) : हिन्दी में कापी दिलाई जाय, उसके बाद चर्चा होगी ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I will convey the feelings of the House... *(Interruptions)*... I will convey your strong feelings and now I want the Minister to convey the feelings of this House that copies have not been given to them and, as such, efforts should be made to supply the copies to them. They should also say why they have not been able to supply the copies... *(Interruptions)*.... Now, Mr. Madhavrao Scindia. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Order, Order, please. Mr. Minister, how much time will you take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Five minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Fifteen minutes.

I. RESOLUTION APPROVING THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN PARAGRAPHS 9 TO 12 OF THE THIRTEENTH REPORT OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE, 1985.

II. THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) BILL, 1989.

III. THE APPRPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 2 BILL, 1989—contd.

[**The Deputy Chairman** in the Chair]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Madam Deputy Chairman... *(Interruptions)*...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister is replying. Why are you pulling the chain? Let us go ahead.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Madam Deputy Chairman, I would like to thank the honourable Members for their participation in the discussion on the Grants. In the past few days, both in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha, we have had many hours of very useful discussion, and the Indian Railways will undoubtedly be benefited by the advice and suggestions that have been offered by the honourable Members. I would like to thank the honourable Members for the generous support that has been given in making a forceful plea to the Planning Commission for greater allocations to the Railway Ministry and a larger railway plan. We too

have been striving in this direction, though we fully understand that with the limitation of resources the Planning Commission and the Finance Mnistry are doing their best for the railways and giging it all the priority that is necessary.

Madam, I would not like to go into detailed suggestions, specific suggestions for certain areas or description of certain inmidents: We have certainly taken note of the detailed requirements of each area and we will be certainly reflecting very seriously on them.

As broad policy issues and priorities have also been very clearly enumerated in both the budget speech and in my replies to both the Houses, I do not think it would be a very fruitful exercise to take the time of the House once again on reiterating, repeating and re-emphasizing the broad policy objectives which all the honourable Members are well versed with by now. So I will just mention a few points that have been raised by honourable Members and offer explanations and also inform Members as to what we propose to do about certain suggestions that have been made. Mr. Satya Prakash Malaviya talked about the fact that we seemed to be complacent and self-satisfied about our performance in the area of railway safety. I think that if the hon. member would take the trouble of going through my Budget speech last year and my replies both in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha this year. I have very clearly stated, after describing the improvement in the railway safety performance, that we have no intention of taking refuge behind the figures nor do we have any intention to allow complacency to creep in nor are we satisfied with our performance. Though there has been significant improvement we feel that there is scope to continually improve in this field, and we will continue to strive towards that objective. However, I would just like to repeat that in the first three years of the Seventh Plan there has been a decline of approximately 32 per cent in the number of railway accidents, and in the fourth year of the Plan too in the first ten months compared to the first ten months of the previous year which had the lowest record, we have further improved by approximately 11 or 12 percent. It would also be of interest for the House to know that of the total number of accidents that took place on the Indian Railways in 1987-88, only 10 accidents resulted in fatalities, and in 1988-89 from April to February only 7, accidents on the Indian Railways have resulted in fatalities. So, it is our effort to reduce the number of accidents and within that exercise to concentrate specially on passenger movement and passenger and mail and express trains so that the loss of human life is minimised to the greatest extent possible.

Shri Malaviyaji also mentioned about level crossing accidents, especially about unmanned level crossings. I would like to inform the hon. Member that the level-crossing accidents, if my memory serves me right, the unmanned level crossing accidents have come down to between 35 and 40 this year subject to correction. But, if you compare this with the figures abroad, it is quite astounding to know that whereas on the Indian Railways the total number of level crossing accidents, both manned and unmanned, were between 60 and 65 this year, in Japan they were as many as 651 in 1983-84, that is, the last figure available in France they were 318 and in the United States, 6,562. So, I think that with the very large railway network, I feel that the performance in the level crossing accidents has been fairly satisfactory. Again I would like to assure the House that we will further renew our efforts to improve even further in this matter also. There has been a public awareness campaign. The onus of accidents at unmanned level crossings devolves on the road user,

[Shri Madhavrao Scindia]

and, therefore, we have launched a publicity campaign to create an awareness in the road user when approaching and crossing an unmanned level crossing.

I would like to mention also to the hon. Member who talked about casual labour that while every year we were decasualising something like 20,000 labourers, this year you will be happy to know that we have taken action to decasualise an additional 40,000 and within the margin available, this effort will continue in the future also.

I would like to thank Malaviya Ji for the very positive and constructive participation he made in the discussion and for the encouragement that he offered us in the Railway Ministry.

Mr. Narayanasamy talked about renewal of tracks, that we had achieved only 46 per cent of the target set for the Seventh Plan in the fourth year of the Plan. I think there must be some confusion in the figures because our target this year is going to be 3,550 kilometres, which means, against the target of between 19,000 and 21,000 kilometres for the Seventh Five-Year Plan we will have achieved something like 19,400 kilometres. So, we have achieved our target. And in the first four years of the Seventh Plan we have not only achieved our target, but, in fact, in most of the years we have gone past the target.

Shri Asis Sen was once again critical of the rise in freight rates. I would like to assure him that it is our effort to keep the rise in tariffs and fares to as low a figure as possible, but we have to ensure that the financial health of the Railways is ensured. The rise in input costs has been as much as 13 per cent every year in the last three years, whereas the rise in fares and freights has been to the extent of only eight per cent. Therefore, as much as 38 per cent of the total rise in input costs has been absorbed by the Indian Railways. It is only the balance, which has been carried forward on to the rail users. A very large chunk has been absorbed. We have also got to raise fares and freights from year to year so as to ensure that the size of our plan remains adequate.

On the one hand hon. Members criticise us for raising freight tariffs this year, and on the other hand they criticise us for not giving adequate allocations to railway projects. You cannot have the cake and eat it too. Either you criticise us for raising the freight rates or don't criticise us for not giving the allocations. On the other hand, if you expect allocations, then certainly we will have to provide for an adequate plan. And to provide for that, we will have to raise the freight rates and passenger rates occasionally. I can understand the criticism if we had passed on the entire input cost to the railway users. But as much as 38 per cent has been absorbed by the Indian Railways. I think this has been a performance for which the railway staff and the railway officers are worthy of appreciation.

Freight equalisation was also mentioned. This is dealt with by the concerned Ministries in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. It does not come within the realm of the Railway decision-making. So, I think this suggestion will have to be offered to my colleagues sitting in my close proximity.

The Calcutta Metro project was talked about. As hon. Members know, there are still about 10 or 11 critical plots of land that have to be handed over to us before we complete this project. I have time and again repeated that the moment that land is handed-over to us, within 33 months we will complete the Calcutta Metro project. It is not due to lack of resources that the project is proceeding at a tardy pace. It is only because we have not received the land. I have addressed as many as fourteen letters to the hon. Chief Minister of Bengal, but as yet there is no satisfactory

action. Maybe, he has his problems also. There are legal problems and there are other hurdles. I can understand he must be having problems too, but until the State Government hands that land over, there is very little we can do to progress this project speedily.

SHRI ASHIS SEN: You are talking about the circular railway or the metro railway.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I am talking of the metro railway.

SHRI ASHIS SEN: The problem was about the circular railway.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I am coming to that. As far as the circular railway project is concerned, 6.00 P.M. in February this year, after much pursuit with the State Government—again I am not trying to be critical of the State Government—maybe, they had their own problems—there are many problems in clearing and evicting the encroachers—I can understand all that but the fact remains I have addressed many letters to the State Governments, we were able to get a strip of land. As far as evictions are concerned and acquisition and handing over of land is concerned, we are totally relying on the State Government whichever party maybe in power in that particular State. But in February this year after a long pursuit with the State Government we were able to get a strip of land along the alignment vacated from encroachment. But even now the encroachers outside the strip are continuously interfering with our work and intimidating contractors which greatly affects the progress. Unfortunately the State Government is not able to control this intimidatory activity. I can assure the House if the State Government could play a rightful role in being effective in this regard we would commission this project within a period of six months. But our contractors and our workers are constantly harassed.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: How much money has been spent so far?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: How much money I spend is my business. You are concerned with whether I complete the project or not. I have told you that if you allow us to work in an unhampered fashion and if you are effective in protecting us from the illegal activities of the encroachers who have been evicted, we will be able to complete this project within six months. But this assumes "unhampered work" which is a condition which is not present at the present juncture.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: I am on a point of order, Madam. Suppose the eviction is completely done, is he prepared to spend the required amount to complete the project? He is blaming the State Government that it is interfering.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I am just stating the facts.

SHRI MIRZA IRSHADBAIG (Gujarat): He is assuring the House that he will complete the project within six months. What more do you want?

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: You do not know anything. Please sit down.

SHRI MIRZA IRSHADBAIG: The Minister is assuring the House. First you solve your problem.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: It is not a question of spending money. Even if there is full eviction he cannot spend the money and he cannot complete the project.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shall I tell you one thing? If anybody has to complete some project he has to spend money. He cannot do without it. If he is willing to complete the project he will have to spend it. He cannot do it freely.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Madam, once again I would like to repeat that it is not the business of Mr. Sukomal Sen to talk about money. That is my business.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: You provide the money so that the project is completed.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: You are not prepared to listen to me. You are concerned whether the circular railway project is completed or not. I am telling you that I will complete it within six months if you allow us to work in an unhampered fashion. Now, whether I give Rs. 1 crore or Rs. 100 crores or Rs. 200 crores what difference does it make? You are concerned with whether the project is completed or not.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: That is all right.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Assurance on both the sides.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: Yes.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Dr. N. T. Reddy talked about punctuality. I am happy to state that on mail and express trains we are running at a punctuality of 86 per cent and this is in spite of the alarm chain pullings, hose-pipe disconnections, rail roko, rail agitations and as I mentioned earlier in the House also the graph of the rail agitations and rail rokos is steeply rising as we are coming closer and closer to the elections.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Same is with the House.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Madam, as much as 16 per cent of late train arrivals and late running of trains is due to hose-pipe disconnections, alarm chain pulling and rail rokos and rail agitations. I would appeal once again to the House and I have repeatedly stated in this House at least on the issues that do not concern the Railways, the hon. Members should try to desist from encouraging rail roko agitations because it ends up in a very great national loss. For instance, we have estimated in freight movement because of frequent bandhs in Assam area, essential commodities like petroleum products, cement, steel and foodgrains have suffered greatly. The position was particularly bad in February this year when many trains had to be cancelled and we have calculated the total number of wagon days lost is as much as 50,000. In Kanpur we roughly estimate that the nation has lost as much as Rs. 5—6 crores. So it is a very great national loss. It creates tremendous problems to the public distribution system. I am glad to say that in spite of the most trying circumstances, the railways during the day are still running the trains in the North-East so that essential commodities reach our brethern in the North-Eastern parts of the country and they are doing so at great risk to themselves and I would like to take this opportunity to express on my behalf, on behalf of my Deputy Minister and the Railway Ministry our great appreciation for the very sincere, devoted and dedicated work at great risk which the railway staff is performing in many difficult areas in this country, sometimes in Punjab and nowadays in the north-eastern areas. Our staff has been kidnapped some of them have been murdered, some of them have been killed and yet they are doing their utmost to ensure that essential commodities keep reaching the north-eastern areas so that the common man is not put to inconvenience and trouble.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we have another Bill before us.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Yes, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is talking about delays. So, I have to tell him about our delay.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: No, I said five minutes but your predecessor, the Vice-Chairman, in the Chair, insisted that I should speak for 15 minutes. I do not mind terminating. (*Interruption*). Mr. Aladi Aruna talked about the G.T. route electrification. We should complete it by the financial year 1990-91. We are giving it great priority. The priorities are assigned as per the density of traffic in those areas, and as per that, this has now acquired a priority, I mean this and the Bombay-Howrah route. Mr. Virumbi, talked about phasing out of steam locomotives which we are doing at a very rapid pace. I would like to assure him that there will be no retrenchment of staff. I mean the staff will be totally redeployed and no one will lose his job because of steam phasing out. As far as Madras Rapid Transit System is concerned, recently we have had a dialogue with the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and with the Transport Minister and I am glad to say that finally, at long last, there is a realisation all over the country that metropolitan transport projects being so capital-intensive, it is essential that a joint and consortium approach is adopted so that they can be effectively tackled and expedited and the Chief Minister and the Transport Minister have, for the first time, reacted in what we are interpreting as some sort of a positive manner just like the Maharashtra Government. In fact, the Maharashtra schemes are being implemented very speedily and I hope, this will lead to a very positive collaboration in effectively expediting the metropolitan transport system in Madras and in the South.

SHRI T. R. BALU: I want to know whether it would be complete within the target time, that is 1990.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I have only two more things to mention. One is that the House will be happy to know that Chitranjan Locomotives was targeted to produce 99 locomotives this year. I know that you are very interested in criket, Madam and so am I. We have urged them on to make a century and the staff has really put in a great effort and they have assured me that they will be producing 100 locomotives this year which is 33 and 1/3rd per cent more than what they produced last year. I think this is an effort which should be greatly appreciated by the hon. Members. Lastly, we are trying our best—somebody talked about the time taken by the Rajdhani Express, by June or July, we will probably be in a position to restore the Rajdhani Express to a speed of 130 kms per hour so that the time taken between Delhi and Howrah and Delhi and Bombay is considerably reduced. I would again like to thank you, Madam, for your indulgence. I have tried your patience but I thought that I should answer some of the queries that have been raised by the hon. Members and I would once again like to thank the hon. Members for the very constructive suggestions made and for the advice offered. I would like to assure that we will scrupulously try and adhere to the advice they have given and try and rise to the expectation of the hon. Members and to the people of this country. Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Budget (Punjab) (*Interruptions*). I thought he got everything done. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: You were going urgently.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. I am not even stopping at the proper station.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): Then all his efforts would become waste.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We were delayed. So I thought we can skip one station.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: You missed many stations. (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I missed one station of pulling the chain also. (*Interruptions*). I shall first put the Resolution to vote.

The question is:

"That this House approves the recommendations made in paragraphs 9 to 12 contained in the Thirteenth Report of Railway Convention Committee, 1985, appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Raiway finance and General finance which was presented to the Parliament on the 22nd February, 1989."

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion regarding consideration of the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1989 to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1989-90 for the purposes of Railways, as passed by the Lok Sabha be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion regarding consideration of the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1989 to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1988-89 for the purposes of Railways, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

I. BUDGET (PUNJAB), 1989-90.

II. PUNJAB APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1989.

III. PUNJAB APPROPRIATION BILL, 1989.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the Budget (Punjab), 1989-90, the Punjab Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill 1989 and the Punjab Appropriation Bill, 1989. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY (Karnataka): Madam, please look at the order paper. It is for two days. This can be taken up tomorrow.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I understand that it is very late. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: It is already late. I think it can be taken up tomorrow. It cannot be finished today.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM (Tamil Nadu): We had no lunch also.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House has skipped the lunch, not the Members, I am sure. (*Interruptions*). I discussed the matter with the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and the Minister has some technical difficulty, absolutely technical. (*Interruptions*). Let us find out what the problem is. Then we can adjust accordingly.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): Mr. Gurupadaswamy is well-versed in finance. This is a Money Bill. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: I know that it can be passed tomorrow. There is no problem.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: The point is about time. I shall explain. It has to go to Lok Sabha. (*Interduptions*). The President's assent has to be got. Then it has to go to Chandigarh. (*Interruptions*). Instructions ave to be given.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY (*Interruptions*): That factor is considered by us also. You cannot pass this. One or two Members can speak, and then we have to adjourn and pass it tomorrow. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: There is no question of why. We cannot sit for long. (*Interruptions*) It can go to Chandigarh tomorrow. I know the technical side.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gurupadaswamy, we have sat in this House long enough. (*Interruptions*) Please do not get agitated and excited. There is nothing wrong in the House. I am just explaining to him.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: You need not explain. We have got sufficient experience. We know that. It can be taken up tomorrow.

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया (बिहार) : महोदया, हम रात 11-11 बजे तक बैठे हैं। हम लोगों ने बहुत मुद्दे उठाये हैं। यह पंजाब का मसला है। यह बिल आज पास करना चाहिये। . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . क्योंकि यह दूरदांज जिलों में नहीं पहुंच सकेगा।

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: This business is for two days. Why do you rush through it? (*Interruptions*) In the Agenda they could have stated that this has to be completed today itself. But they have mentioned two days. Therefore, there is a possibility of taking it up tomorrow. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't make a noise. I am capable of replying to it. Let us not make a noise. (*Interruptions*) Have you had your say? Anybody else wants to say anything more?

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने जो तय किया था वैसा ही होना चाहिये। यह एजेंडा दो दिन का है। पंजाब के लिये चार घंटे तय हुआ है।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Three hours.

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : तीन घंटे का है। दो दिन के लिये यह एजेंडा है। यह बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने तय किया है। इसलिये हमारा सुझाव है कि इसे कल ले लिया जाय।

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA (Andhra Pradesh): Madam Deputy Chairman, on the Business Advisory Committee meeting this point also came up, and it was stated that if it is passed on the 30th, it will... (*Interruptions*) Therefore, if you look at the hours, they

[Prof. C. Lakshmanna]

have allotted full two days. It has been put for two days. (*Interruptions*). In fact, Madam, at one point of time there was a feeling that one Bill may be passed tomorrow and one the day after tomorrow. It is a Money Bill. That means, if something can be passed the day after tomorrow there is no reason why you should insist upon it. It is not a question of that side or this side. It was discussed in the Business Advisory Committee. It was put in the Order Paper. And therefore, I think it is too late. We skipped the lunch. I still request you with folded hands...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You need not do that. (*Interruptions*)

अपना अपना स्थान ग्रहण कीजिये। मैंने दोनों तरफ की बात सुनी। मंत्री जी की जो डिफिकल्टी है वह भी सुनी। आप लोगों ने भी कहा। ऐसा नहीं है कि हम लोग देर तक नहीं बैठे हों। हम लोग पूरी-पूरी रात तक बैठे हैं।..(व्यवधान)...

I know what to say. Otherwise others think that somebody is doing a wrong thing. We are not doing anything wrong. We just say that still have time. (*Interruptions*)

वर्मा जी, रेड्डी जी, बहुत दफा बैठे हैं (व्यवधान)

श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी : (आंध्र प्रदेश) : रोज बैठने से क्या मतलब होता है (व्यवधान)

उपसभापति : मैं सारा दिन आप लोगों की बात सुनती हूं, एक दिन मेरी बात सुनिये। एक मिनट सुन लीजिये (व्यवधान) बैठ कर थोड़ा सुकून से सुन लीजिये यह पंजाब का मसला है।

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : आप तो हमारी बात मानती ही नहीं हैं हम तो मान लेते हैं। कभी तो मान लिया कीजिये आप (व्यवधान)

उपसभापति : आप जब भी कहेंगे मैं मान लुंगी। इसमें हमारा कोई प्रोब्लम नहीं है। हम नहीं बैठेंगे, कोई बैठेगा, यह बोलना, इसमें सवाल यह है कि (व्यवधान)

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Madam, perhaps you know that we have allotted it three hours. Taking into consideration the importance of this matter, there was a demand for allotting four hours. Ultimately, we agreed to three hours. Now, it is already 6.20 P.M. We should have a meaningful debate. I am aware of the technical difficulty. It is not that I am not aware of it. It has got to be passed tomorrow. It can be passed tomorrow and all these things can be gone through. There is no difficulty at all. If there had been any difficulty, we could have sit till midnight. I would have had no objection. But there is no difficulty at all.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: It can be taken up as the first item tomorrow.

(*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is addressing me. Let me answer him.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): Madam, you have heard with rapt attention the opposition leaders about the non-necessity of taking it up this evening. I have also to say something about it. This is a money Bill and all our friends know it. The time allotted is 3 hours. We have no intention of reducing even one minute from the time allotted to the Members of the opposition. Certainly not. But if the hon. Members don't take more time to enable you to go earlier, I am sure you won't be able to object to it. At the same time, considering the importance of this Bill and there remaining only two days in the month of March, it should be passed today. You have to make the payment. It has to go to the Lok

Sabha in message. Afterwards it has to go for the President's assent and it has to be communicated to the Punjab Government.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: The Business Advisory Committee has given 3 hours for this business. You can take it up tomorrow as soon as the Question Hour is over.

SHRI M. M. JACOB: Who will be responsible if there is delay? Delay is taking place in this House always. (*Interruptions*) I have a right to have my say. I am on my feet. You have no right to interrupt me.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Mr. Aladi Aruna, please sit down. Mr. Ahluwalia, please sit down. I will request others also to sit down.

SHRI M. M. JACOB: The people of Punjab cannot be harassed like this. They cannot be put into difficulty on account of any delay in the Rajya Sabha in passing this Bill. This is an important Bill. This is how you help the people of Punjab.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: Had the Government been very particular in getting it passed today, they would have included this subject as the first item in the List of Business. The Government has not done that. They have adoped this deceptive method.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not a deceptive method. We have taken 1-1|2 to 2 hours today on some other discussion. Otherwise, this Bill would have been passed today. You know what we did today.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: It has been put as the last item. It could have been taken as the first business. But you have taken it as the last item.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Till about 1.30 P.M. we discussed some other matter. If we had not done that, it could have been finished.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: If the Government was so particular, they would have taken it up as the first item. But it is having the last position in the List of Business. Now you are coming out with a new excuse. Now you are coming up with a new case. (*Interruptions*)

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : इस एजेंडे का कोई और आइटम भी रह गया है क्या ? अगर इस एजेंडे का कोई और आइटम नहीं रह गया है तो यह दो दिन के लिये एजेंडा है, आप ही के द्वारा, सेक्रेट्री जनरल के द्वारा इश्यू हुआ है । इसके अलावा अगर कोई और रह गया हो तो बतायें : (व्यवधान)

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : कल ठक्कर नटराजन रिपोर्ट डिसकस करेंगे . . (व्यवधान)

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : करेंगे, जरूर करेंगे . . (व्यवधान)

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA (Punjab): May I have a say, please? My suggestion is lay on a good dinner and let us go through it.

(*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We take up many items which are not in the Agenda on the insistence of the Members. I allowed everybody to speak in the morning. We started our Appropriation Bills at 1.30 P.M. That is why it is delayed.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : हम लोग समझते थे कि सुबह 10 बजे रिपोर्ट मिल जायेगी लेकिन 10

[श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय]

बजे रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली इसलिये... (व्यवधान) ठक्कर कमीशन के मामले में रिपोर्ट मिल जाती तो क्यों उस मामले मैं डेढ़ घंटा लगता.. (व्यवधान)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was not because of the Report. It was some other matter. I have called Mr. Gadhvi.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of a part of the financial year 1989-90, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Madam, this Bill arises out of a sum of Rs. 1886.20 crores voted by the Lok Sabha on the 27th March, 1989 and Rs. 840.23 crores charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab as shown in the 'Vote-on-Account' pamphlet circulated along with the Budget papers on the 17th March, 1989. These amounts have been sought to enable the Government of Punjab to meet its essential expenditure during the first six months of the next financial year—April to September, 1989—pending approval of the whole year's Budget by the appropriate legislature. Full details of these provisions are given in the 'Vote-on-Account' pamphlet.

Madam, I move the Bill for the consideration of the House.

Madam, I also beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1989-90, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Madam, this Bill arises out of a sum of Rs. 354.99 crores voted by the Lok Sabha on the 27th March, 1989 and Rs. 5.03 crores charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab. These amounts have been sought to cover the additional requirements in the current financial year. Full details of the provisions are available in the Supplementary Demands circulated to the Members on the 17th March, 1989.

Madam, I move the Bill for the consideration of the House.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Budget (Punjab) 1989-90, the Punjab Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1989, and the Punjab Appropriation Bill, 1989, are now open for discussion. Now, Shri Ram Jethmalani. Now that we are delayed, you have 15 minutes and you please confine yourself to 15 minutes.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Karnataka): Madam, I thought you are not cutting our time.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. 15 minutes are written here and 15 minutes are there.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: No, please calculate.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is calculated by the Office. If you do not trust me, you might ask them. This is not my job.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Anyway, Madam, at the fag end of the day, you have no reason to be very harsh.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I am not feeling harsh at all. I am extremely happy.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Madam, I am very happy to initiate the discussion on these Budget proposals because these discussions provide an opportunity to analyse the Government's policies and actions in running the affairs of this unfortunate State. We on this side have our

views. You may not like them. But this is a democracy. We are entitled to put our views across to you in the hope that you will find them acceptable, in the hope that you will take our advice and act upon it. But whether you do so or not is not a matter which worries me. But I must only tell you this that the more you have respect for our views, the more easily you will solve the unfortunate problem of Punjab. I am bound to refer to the 27th of February and the unfortunate incidents that took place in this House on that day. I regard them as unfortunate. I regard them as a black day in the Parliament's history and I wish to forget them. But, Madam, I hope, the gentlemen sitting on the Treasury Benches will also help us to forget that unfortunate incident.

I have a personal interest in commenting upon Punjab today because on the floor of this House, both times unfortunately in my absence, attacks have been made not only on the party to which I belong, not only on the opposition as a whole, but also on me personally. Madam, I wish to say this once and for all that if I am a supporter of Khalistan, then Mahatma Gandhi must have been a supporter of the partition of India and the creation of Pakistan. If I am a supporter of Khalistan... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: He is insulting Mahatma Gandhi... (*Interruptions*).

डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय (उत्तर प्रदेश)* : ....(व्यवधान)

कुमारी सईदा खातून (मध्य प्रदे)* : ...(व्यवधान)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Madam, the statement which has been made is as atrocious a falsehood as if somebody were to say that Pandit Nehru was a CIA agent. It would be as atrocious a lie as somebody...

डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय : मैडम, यह जो कह रहे हैं, गलत है। यह हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के प्रति, इस देश के निर्माताओं के प्रति इस तरह की बात सुनने के लिये हम सदन में नहीं बैठे हैं ...(व्यवधान)* (व्यवधान)

उपसभापति : आप समझे नहीं। आप का जो ट्रांसलेशन है वह प्रापर नहीं होगा। ...(व्यवधान) आप बैठ जाइये।.. (व्यवधान) उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं कहा।

उन्होंने अंग्रेजी में कहा है कि ऐसा कहना गलत होगा।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: He has not said anything wrong. Did you hear him?

उपसभापति : हिंदी में आपका ट्रांसलेशन ठीक नहीं होगा। ...(व्यवधान)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: May I proceed, Madam?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes you may proceed.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Let me say this that to say that I am a Khalistani is lastly as atrocious a lie as somebody insinuating that Mr. R. K. Dhawan conspired to assassinate Shrimati Indira Gandhi. That is an atrocious lie and so is this atrocious lie that is being uttered so far as I am concerned. I am in a position to fight my battles and I am in a position to meet all these falsehoods which are being uttered. I am used to calumnies and vilifications of all kinds being heaped upon me. But let me go on record that if you continue to call me a Khalistani, the word 'Khalistani' will soon become a word of

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

respect and pride and you will hasten the setting up of Khalistan and Government alone will be responsible for the tragedy if it overtakes India.

SHRI M. M. JACOB: That is more than your statement it seems.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Your attempt to drive a wedge between me and my party will not succeed. Long before the November, 1988, seminar about which a reference was made and criticism made against me. the attacks which had been made on the Opposition are a matter of history. On the 27th February, the attack started against the whole Opposition. Then, slowly, one by one, the opposition parties were eliminated and finally it was reduced to one single individual having been a supporter. As I said, I wish to forget that performance. The November, 1988, seminar provided a convenient excuse for calumny and falsehood.

I want to talk about things which happened and which were said against the entire Opposition of the country at a time when I was hardly in the political spectrum of the country. Here is a statement of September 19, 1983. Madam, I am too modest a person to claim that I am a leader. I have never been a leader. I have always been a servant and a follower. I have never been a Minister. I have never occupied any position. If I am anything, it is a result of my own professional activities and my own social activities. I have never been a leader in the politics of the country. Before I ever had a chance to express myself any time publicly on the Punjab problem, this was what was said about the entire Opposition. A statement at Jaipur on September 19, 1983: "Almost all the leaders of Opposition alliance parties had visited some foreign countries or the other for reasons best known to them but the fact was that soon after their return they broached the subject of alliance; I wonder what they have learnt from foreign countries." Therefore, the whole Opposition consists of people with foreign ties and whenever they talked of any alliance it was under the inspiration of foreign Governments and foreign agencies. This was the attack on the entire Opposition before this humble, small, Ram Jethmalani ever participated in the November, 1988, seminar in Chandigarh.

Here is another—27th July, 1984—in the Lok Sabha debate on the White Paper on Punjab. 'The distinguished Prime Minister accused the Opposition of supporting the Akalis. The Opposition, he added, was willing to sell the country for short-term political gains.' Then, here is another statement,—December 3, 1984. 'The Opposition supported the anti-national movements in Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab; how can the Opposition support these agitations despite being aware of a foreign hand in them. As an instance, the Prime Minister referred to Pakistani flags being waved at a cricket match in Srinagar as a sequel to the Opposition conclave in the town earlier.' And 'accepting the Anandpur Sahib Resolution would mean accepting Khalistan'. Yet, the same Anandpur Sahib Resolution was referred to the Sarkaria Commission by the same Prime Minister. Therefore, the Prime Minister and his Government were willing to discuss the Anandpur Sahib Resolution which, according to the Government, contains the demand for Khalistan. Madam, if we are willing to countenance a debate on Khalistan by the Sarkaria Commission, I want to ask in the name of conscience. I want to ask in the name of fair play, I want to ask in the name of the slogan 'Satyameva Jayate', should a pamphlet which merely talked of autonomy to the Sikhs in a few districts of Punjab, autonomy within the Constitution of India, should that pamphlet which became a working paper for a seminar.

only a working paper for a seminar, be construed and misrepresented as a support to Khalistan.

Madam, I submit that this is a flagrant lie and it does not deserve wasting of time of more than five minutes by any respectable person and I do not propose to do so. This has come to the Government as some kind of a face-saving device because you started a mountainous attack against the entire Opposition. You knew that you would not succeed in that flagrant falsehood. Ultimately, you dwindled down to attacking somebody on the basis of a pamhplet which has never been read. I want that pamphlet to become a part of the record of this House. I would like anybody to take it up and tell me whether in that pamphlet, there is a word of Khalistan anywhere. Madam, if you read the election judgements of the Supreme Court from 1965 onwards, you find references in the judgements of the Supreme Court that a dispute is going on in Punjab for the creation of a Sikh State. Nobody is talking of Khalistan. I wish to go on record and say this and I wish to repeat it, that if this Government was assured perpetual power, they will promote another partition of this country. But Ram Jethmalani will give the last drop of his blood to prevent it.... *(Interruptions)* Madam, I am the victim of partition. I have been the victim of partition of this country. I hate the memory of that partition. And I dread the very thought of another partition. I am not one of those who partitioned the country. I lost every thing when the country was partitioned. I suggest that those who are talking glibly today and attacking others, that if you continue to maintain these false attacks and if you continue to spread this slanderous falsehood, we will be left with no other option. We would not retort and we will not spread falsehood about you. Our task will be very simple. Our task will be to spread and expose the truth about you. Truth in the market place of ideas, when it collides with untruth, is bound to succeed. You may think Satyameva Jayate is an empty cliche only to adorn the walls and stationery, but the Opposition still believes the truth will triumph and the truth, Madam, will triumph and these falsehoods will be buried once and for all.

Madam, I wrote to the Prime Minister and that letter is with the Prime Minister and he cannot deny it. I wrote to him, 'Mr. Prime Minister, I am glad you are serious about solving the Punjab problem. But I must tell you that I will consider the Punjab problem solved—and this is my solution of the Punjab problem, this is my dream and vision of the Punjab problem.' I told the Prime Minister that the Punjab problem will be solved in my vocabulary if every Sikh in Punjab becomes a loving protector of 'you and your family.' The Prime ister should have grasped the hand of friendship. The Prime Minister should have come to me and told me to help. I have gone to the Ministers of his Cabinet. I have swallowed by pride and dignity and I have gone to the Ministers. I do not wish to embarrass them, I do not wish to name them, but I have gone and told the Ministers: Please take my advice and if the problem of Punjab is not solved within a fortnight, I shall retire from the public life of this country. I shall retire and never again, never again -- when I say "never aagin", it means never again -- shall I enter politics. But I have a feeling down my guts, I have a feelng that this Prime Minister and this Government do not wish to solve the problem. They wish to keep that problem alive. They have no intention to solve the problem at all because somebody seems to be the beneficiary of the kind of problem which exists out there.

Madam, I explained this again in a letter which I wrote only in August, 1988. I want to quote this to you, Madam, because then alone you will

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know where I stand and where these traducers, sellers and vendors of falsehood stand. I wrote to him, Mr. Prime Minister, you totally misunderstand the Sikh psyche, if you think that the bullets or the army will do the trick. he dialogue has to be with those that the Government is holding in custody, and in most cases without any legal and moral justification. You must be prepared to release them and later on take some steps recommended by them. I repeat, and I request you in the name of humanity, in the name of India's integration and unity, to concentrate upon this sentence which I am going to read. I want all patriotic Members of this House who wish to understand the problem to do the same. I said to the Prime Miinster, I wrote to him: Nobody wants Khalistan and Khalistan will not be heard of again if you follow my advice.' But, Madam, nobody wants to solve the problem. Some people have a vested interest in keeping Khalistan alive and Khalistan would not die, I am now convinced until this Government goes out of office.

Madam, in November, 1988, at the seminar, as I told you that I have been a victim of partition and I hate it, this what I told in my opening speech -- and my opening speech is recorded not only on the tape-recorder but there are video cassettes of that speech: 'I have not come to discuss the second partition of India, but only to stop its further disintegration. The nation has just scored a big victory by compelling withdrawal of the notorious Defamation Bill. When the populace cries in unison, it can bring down any edifice of arrogance and autocracy. Force and violence are neither necessary nor desirable. In fact, they are counter-productive. On the same day I told the students who had come from Bidar--and that was reproduced in the morning papers of next day--"The whole of India is your home and, in that sense the whole of India belongs to you. I, therefore, want you to return to Bider. Unless we resolve here and now that Hindus and Sikhs will live and die together in perfect peace and amity, India will go to pieces." A few days later, in Bombay I told a seminar of distinguished editors--the Press had organized a seminar and it is a matter of public record: I am on record to have said--"I will fight Khalistan to the last drop of my blood, but you cannot fight Khalistan through bullets and fake encounters. That is my philosophy, that is what I believe." And, Madam, for the last three or four days--I don't wish to talk about matters personal--I started receiving phone calls. I am receiving night calls disturbing my sleep. I am told what is going to be done to me. But let me say this, Madam:

"न सिर झुका के जिये हम,
न सिर छुपा के जिये,
सितमगरों की नजर से नजर
मिला के जिये ।
अब अगर एक रात कम जिये
तो कम ही सही,
यही बहुत है कि मशालें जला के जिये।"

मशालें जला के जियेंगे और मशालें जला के मरेंगे । मगर हम डरेंगे नहीं किसी से, मैं किसी से डरनेवाला नहीं हूं और....

This kind of tactics which are now being followed, pressure tactics, will not avail, will not prevail and I shall continue to preach the phiosophy in which I believe. The philosophy which I believe is the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi. I am too small a man even to quote Mahatma Gandhi but, sometimes a small man can follow in the footsteps of a great man. I say this that if Punjab has to be saved, it will be the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi, it will be the philosophy of the Great Gurus of the Sikhs that can alone solve this problem. You will not solve the problem by this combination of Ray and Ribeiro. That has to come to an end.

Madam, whie the Prime Minister announced some package of proposals the other day, a man with generosity, a Government with a sense of fairness, should have told this House that even this package of proposals he has borrowed, he has plagiarized, from the very pamphlet which he had attacked. See the pages of that pamphlet and see my correspondence with the Prime Minister. The proposals which I have been making for the last three years are the proposals which you have now partly accepted, and you do not have even the largeheartedness to own this before the people that somebody was at least a little more sensible that for the last three years he said somehing which you are now beginning to copy...

(*Time bell rings*)

Madam, I know that for Punjab the payments have to be made and your Appropriation Bill has to be passed--and, perhaps, it has to be passed before I go home and do something better--yet, I wish to record my final advice-a word of advice--that even today I am here to offer a hand of friendship and cooperation. If you tell people in Punjab who are indulging in violence that Ram Jethmalani is a supporter of Khalistan and violence, are you going to stop the violence or are you going to encourage it? If you had a sense of responsibility you, at least, should have realised that I have built my bridges with the Sikhs of Punjab. I went to Fatehgarh--Madam, I won't take more than a minute. Five lakh Sikhs were present: all shades of opinion were present. I did not go with an armed escort--I don't go in bullet proof cars. I addressed that congregation of 500,000 Sikhs--and the video cassette is present for the Prime Minister and for his whole Cabinet and all Members of this Parliament to see. I want to ask these brave gentlemen who make all kinds of speeches on the floor of this House under Parliamentary immunity and umbrella they make brave speeches sitting in Delhi, they make brave speeches all over the country except in Punjab. But I want to ask. Who has gone into Punjab, got up before an audience of 500,000 Sikhs and told them that Khalistan is foolish? See the video cassette. But, inspite of the evidence that stares at them. Madam if they act like the pusillanimous child who crushes an insect but does not dare to look at it, if that is the way you want to indulge in falsehood, you do not have the diagnosis of the Punjab problem. And if you do not have the diagnosis of the Punjab problem, you will never hit upon a prescription. I am willing to forget the past, I am willing to forgive the calumnies and falsehood that you speak of. Here is my hand of friendship, follow it, use it. I will solve the Punjab problem for you within 15 days. You will take credit for having solved the problem. I will not take the credit because I have no desire to become a Minister, I have no desire to become Prime Minister. I want to die in peace, and I want to see my country united, integrated, strong and free from this kind of cancer which history alone will show who started it, who is nurturing it, and who has allowed it to grow.

Thank you, Madam.

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलूवालिया : उपसभापति महोदया, अभी बड़े ध्यान से सुन रहा था मैं अपने आनरेबल साथी जेठमलानी जी की बात को और मेरी आंखो के सामने घटनाओं का, हर घटना की तारीख के हिसाब से एक सिनेमा सा गुजर रहा था। जब यह कह रहे थे कि मैं दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाता हूं और इस दोस्ती के हाथ से हाथ मिलाएं और पंजाब का प्राब्लम सुलझा लें क्योंकि मैं आपकी मदद कर सकता हूं और देखें कि 15 दिन के अंदर इसका फैसला कर सकता हूं या नहीं कर सकता हूं। अगर नहीं कर सका तो फिर राजनीति में नहीं रहूंगा, राजनीति छोड़ दूंगा। यह पहली बार राजनीति छोड़ने की बात नहीं कर रहे। यह लोक सभा के सदस्य रह चुके हैं। राजनीति इन्होंने छोड़ी थी और राजनीति के बगैर गुजारा नहीं हुआ, इसलिए फिर राजनीति में आए और पंजाब का मसला, मैं इसके पहले कह चुंका हूं कि खालिस्तान का अगर नारा लगाना है तो

(श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया) : मेरे गले में बड़ी ताकत है, मेरे वाहे गुरू की बड़ी कृपा है कि मैं आवाज को और बुलन्द करके नारा लगा सकता हूं, मुझे भाड़े के टट्टुओं की जरूरत नहीं है। खालिस्तान की बात अगर करनी होती तो मैं उस नगरी से आता हूं जहां दशमेश पिता गुरू गोविन्द सिंह जी का जन्म हुआ था। मैं उस धर्म से आता हूं, जिस धर्म में एक नहीं हजारों किस्से, लाखों कुर्बानियां हैं, पर कुर्बानियों के पीछे कभी किसी स्थान की बात नहीं की गई है। मैं उस गुरू गोविन्द सिंह का चेला हूं जिस गुरू गोविन्द सिंह ने, जिस फुलवाड़ी के लगने के पहले कैसा एक खेल बनाया।

गुरू नानक ब्राह्मण के घर पैदा हुए हैं। 9 साल की उम्र में जब पंडित जी आए जनेऊ पहनाने के लिए तो उन्होंने पण्डित जी से पूछा कि पण्डित जी आप जनेऊ जो पहनाने आए हैं यह क्या ऊंच-नीच के भेद को खत्म करेगा, गरीब और अमीर के भेद को खत्म करेगा? पण्डित जी हंसने लगे और हंसते हुए कहते हैं कि बालक यह ऊंच-नीच का फर्क बताएगा। यह जनेऊ जब पहन लोगे तो यह लोगों को बताएगा कि तुम ब्राह्मण हो। लोग तुम्हें नमस्कार किया करेंगे, प्रणाम किया करेंगे, दक्षिणा दिया करेंगे। गुरू नानक ने 9 साल की उम्र में कहा कि मैं जनेऊ नहीं पहनूंगा। जनेऊ पहनने से इन्कार किया और जो फुलवाड़ी लगाई, वह फुलवाड़ी ऐसी कि प्रभु की लीला देखिए कि 9वें गुरू गुरू तेग बहादुर गद्दी पर हैं। हुकूमत पर, वहां के बादशाह औरंगजेब का बेटा कहता है कि यदि सवा मन जनेऊ जलेगा, तब वह खाना खाएगा। कश्मीरी पण्डितों पर अत्याचार हो रहा है, या जबर्दस्ती धर्म परिवर्तन हो रहा है, या गर्दनें उतारी जा रही हैं। तब कश्मीरी पंडित तेग बहादुर के पास पहुंचते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमारे धर्म की रक्षा करो, हमारा जनेऊ जबरन उतारा जा रहा है। देखिए लीला प्रभु की कि अकाल पुरख ने कैसा खेल बनाया कि वह नौ साल का बालक गोविन्द राय जो बाद में गुरू गोविन्द सिंह बना, अपने पिता के पास खड़ा है और कहता है कि कुर्बानी दे दो, मैं जनेऊ उतारने नहीं दूंगा। क्या लीला है कि एक गुरू नानक कहता है कि जनेऊ पहनूंगा नहीं और दूसरा गुरू कहता है कि मैं जबरन जनेऊ उतारने नहीं दूंगा। इतना ही नहीं, उसके लिए उसने खालसा पंथ सजाया और खालसा पंथ सजाने के वक्त उसने जो पांच प्यारे बनाए, उनमें से एक लाहौर का था, एक द्वारकापुरी का, एक जगन्नाथपुरी का, एक बिदर का और एक हस्तिनापुर का, पांच जगहों के पांच प्यारे बनाकर उनको अमृत पान कराकर, खालसा पंथ की स्थापना की। वह गुरू जिसने अपने नाम पर कोई सिक्का नहीं चलाया, पटना शहर में जन्म लिया और अपना जीवन सतुलज के किनारे. कटाया और जब ज्योति--ज्योति समाने का वक्त आया तो वह नान्देड़ महाराष्ट्र में चले गये। वह गुरू कहता है--

> 'मैं तो परम पुरख का दाया, देखन आया जगत तमाशा,
> जो मुझको परमेश्वर उचरे है, वह नरक कुंड में पड़े है।'

वह गुरू जिसने अपने पिता की कुर्बानी दे दी कि जनेऊ तुम जबरन उतार नहीं सकते, उसके लिए अपने दो बच्चों को दीवारों में चिनवा दिया, उसके लिए दो बच्चों को जंगे मैदान में शहीद करवा दिया। इतना ही नहीं, जब उसने गुरू ग्रंथ साहिब की स्थापना की, दमदमा साहिब में बैठकर गुरू ग्रंथ साहिब लिखवाया, उसमें एक नहीं 36 साधु और संतों की वाणी है। मैं कहता हूं यह खालिस्तान का कांसेप्ट कहां से आया? इसको आपने जन्म दिया है, यह आपकी विचारधारा है, यह आपने दुकानदारी चलाई है। जिन 36 साधु और संतों की वाणी है गुरू ग्रंथ साहिब में उनमें 30 गुरू हैं जो हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख, डोम, चमार सारे हैं। संत रविदास को ढूढिए तो वह मिलेंगे, संत कबीरदास आपको उसमें मिलेंगे, भक्त परमानन्द मिलेंगे, भक्त त्रिलोचन मिलेंगे, बाबा फरीद मिलेंगे, जिसको ढूढिए वह मिलता है। उस धर्म का आदमी कभी भी ऐसी बात नहीं कर सकता जिससे कि हिन्दू और सिख

का ऐतिहासिक रिश्ता टूटता हो। आग भड़काने वालों ने भड़काई है, लेकिन आज तक वे कम्यूनल डिवीजन पंजाब में नहीं करा सके। बहुत कोशिशें की हैं। कभी बंबई के प्लेटफार्म से, कभी बिदर में जाकर लोगों को भाषण करके, कभी पटना में लोगों को भाषण करके, कभी कलकत्ता में भाषण करके भड़काने की कोशिश की गई है; कभी कानपुर, कभी बोकारो जा-जाकर लोगों को भड़काने की कोशिश की गई है कि किसी तरह से यह आग भड़क उठे। पर यह सहनशीलता है सिख की जो उसको गुरू ग्रंथ साहब से मिली है और उसको सहज भाव से देखते हुए आज तक नाइत्तिफाकी नहीं हुई क्योंकि हिन्दुओं के साथ सिखों का रोटी और बेटी का रिश्ता है।

मैं अपना परिचय देता हूं। मैं ब्राह्मण के घर ब्याहा हूं। मेरी स्त्री ब्राह्मण परिवार से है। हम 6 भाई हैं। 6 में से 4 भाइयों की शादियां हिन्दुओं से हुई हैं। हमारी रिश्तेदारी हिन्दू और सिख दोनों से हैं। किससे हम लड़ाई करें? यह किसकी लड़ाई है और कौन करा रहा है यह सबको पता है। आज ये अस्वीकार करते हैं कि थर्ड वर्ल्ड टी०वी० नैटवर्क को आपने इंटरव्यू नहीं दिया था? क्या ये इंकार करते हैं कि ये कमल मोरारका की बगल में बैठते हुए उनकी अखबार "चौथी दुनिया" में कह रहे थे कि राजीव गांधी सबसे बड़ा खालिस्तानी है। आज एक अच्छी भाषा में उस चीज को सामने रखकर इमोशनल होकर उस चीज को बदलने का एक नया तरीका अपनाया गया है। यह नाटक करना उनका स्वभाव है। यह स्वभाव क्यों है उसका मैं कारण बताता हूं। बड़े गर्व से कह रहे थे कि मैं बिना बुलेटप्रूफ कार के गया। साहब, दुनिया में कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जिनके लिए बुलेट कोस्टली है। 'देयर आर फ्यू पीपल। फार देम बुलेट्स आर कास्टली।' पंजाब जाने के लिए इस सदन में कितनी बार रेजोलूशन पास किये गये। यह कहा गया कि पंजाब चलता हो तो बिना सेक्योरिटी गार्ड के चलो। मैंने कहा मैं अगुवाई करूंगा। यह सारा दिल्ली शहर जानता है कि मैं बिना सेक्योरिटी के रहता हूं। मैं बिना सेक्योरिटी के घूमता हूं। एक कोढ़ी दूसरे कोढ़ी की बीमारी को ठीक नहीं कर सकता। एक कमजोर दिल वाला दूसरे कमजोर दिल वाले को ठीक नहीं कर सकता। आपने कहा कि आपने पांच लाख लोगों को एड्रैस किया, मैंने तो बर्मिंघम जाकर एड्रैस किया। वहां के लोग जो खालिस्तान—की बात करते हैं उनके साथ जब बैठकर बात की तो बताया गया कि पंजाबी बेसिकली एक्सपैंशनिस्ट कम्यूनिटी है। वह एक्सपेंशन की बात सोचते हैं और शांति में रहना चाहते हैं। लेकिन भड़काव के भाड़े के टट्टू लोगों को भड़का कर खालिस्तान के रास्ते पर ले जाते हैं। मैंने पूछा कि इस एक्सपैंशनिस्ट कम्युनिटी को अगर खालिस्तान मिल जाता है तो इनके चलाए हुए रास्ते पर बताइये कि आपके पास सी-लिंक है क्या? आपके पास रेल लिंक है क्या? आपके पास एयर लिंक है क्या और क्या आप गुरु गोविन्द सिंह के ऊपर हो गये जिस गुरु गोविन्द सिंह ने अपने नाम का कभी कोई सिक्का नहीं चलाया। क्या उनके पास ताकत नहीं थी; क्या उनके पास प्रचार नहीं था, क्या लोग उनको जानते नहीं थे, क्या उनके समर्थक नहीं थे। वह महापुरुष था जिनके कहने पर लोगों ने बोदी हटाकर, जनेऊ उतार कर, कपड़े उतार कर कड़ा, केश, कच्छा, कंघा और कृपाण पहन ली, उस वक्त वह राज कर सकते थे। पर उन्होंने राज नहीं करना था। वह सिक्का चला सकते थे पर उन्होंने चलाना नहीं था। वह टैक्स लगा सकते थे पर उन्होंने टैक्स वसूल नहीं करना था। वहां बाउंडरी वाल खींच सकते थे लेकिन उन्होंने नहीं बनानी थी। वह गद्दी बना सकते थे पर वह नहीं बनानी थी। क्यों नहीं बनायी? वह एक आध्यात्मिक युग की बात कर रहे थे? जिस आध्यात्मिक युग पर हर एक सिख जो सिख धर्म को मानता है, उस पर विश्वास करता है, वह किसी चीज पर राज करने के लिए, जबरन बातचीत करने लिए पैदा नहीं हुआ। यह हमारा ध नहीं सिखाता। अफसोस है कि बर्मिंघम के उन लोगों ने जहां से खालिस्तान का नारा शुरू हुआ है, जहां से खालिस्तानी झंडा रिलीज किया जाता है, जहां से

(श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलूवालिया)

खालिस्तान के पैम्फलेट रिलीज किये जाते हैं, जहां से खालिस्तानी मैप रिलीज किये जाते हैं उनका यह कहना था कि अहलूवालिया साहब मैं आपकी बात से सहमत हूं। मैंने कहा अगर सहमत हो तो तुम क्यों नहीं मानते। उन्होंने कहा कि यह हमारी दुकान है। अगर दुकान बंद कर देंगे तो खायेंगे क्या। यह दुकानदारी ऐसी है। मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूं, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी यहां पर हैं, इसके पहले भी कह चका हूं कि जब तक नरकोटिक्स स्मगलिंग को सरकार बंद नहीं करेगी तब तक नरकोटिक्स के स्मगलर्स के वकील जो हैं खालिस्तान की वकालत करना बंद नहीं करेंगे। स्मगलिंग करने वाले लोग खालिस्तान का नारा पंजाब में जिंदा रखना चाहते हैं ताकि आये दिन वहां कर्फ्यू लगा रहे, आये दिन वहां दंगा फसाद होता रहे और नारकोटिक्स का धंधा चलता रहे। क्योंकि कोई स्मगलिंग को रोकने के लिए स्पेशल पुलिस का प्रावधान हमारे सिस्टम में है नहीं इसलिए सारी की सारी पुलिस ला एण्ड आर्डर को कंट्रोल करने में लगी रहेगी और उनका धंधा चलता रहेगा। इस कंसेप्ट को समझने की कोशिश करिये। साहब, आज खालिस्तान की वकालत कौन करने आ रहा है? जो स्मग्लरों का वकील है। आज खालिस्तान की वकालत करने कौन आ रहा है? जिसका हिन्दुस्तान के मौलिक मूल्यों के साथ कोई प्रेम नहीं है, मोहब्बत नहीं है। उमर में जो छोटे बच्चे होते हैं वे कभी यह पार्टी पकड़ लेते हैं और कभी वह दूसरी पार्टी पकड़ लेते हैं। कोई नासमझ बच्चा है तो वह आज एक पार्टी बदल लेता है कल को दूसरी और फिर तीसरी पार्टी, में चला जाता है। उसका दिमाग फ्लेक्चुएट करता है, विमसिकल होता है। लेकिन आजकल उमर दराज लोग भी, उमर वाले लोग भी, रोज दल बदलते हैं, रोज जगह बदलते हैं और रोज आकर अपना वतन भी बदल लेते हैं और कह कर भी कह देते हैं कि मैंने नहीं कहा, दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है।

महोदया, मैं बहुत ज्यादा वक्त जाया नहीं करना चाहता हूं और मैं पंजाब की तरफ आता हूं। मैं इस हाउस में इसके पहले भी कह चुका हूं... (**व्यवधान**) सत्य नारायण रेड्डी जी, मैं हैदराबाद नहीं जा रहा हूं, घबराइये मत, क्योंकि पटना से मुझे सीधे पंजाब की गाड़ी मिल रही है। मुझे मालूम है, आप किस किस गांव में घूमे हैं और वहां उसके बाद क्या घटनायें घटी हैं, वह भी मालूम है। जब हम पंजाब की बात करें तो जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा, पंजाब में सबसे बड़ी समस्या बेकारी की समस्या है। इस बेकारी की समस्या को दूर करने के लिए हमने क्या-क्या कदम उठाये हैं, यह भी बताया जाना चाहिए। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि सिख कम्यूनिटी एज ए कम्युनिटी, सबसे लिट्रेट कम्युनिटी इस मुल्क में है। स्टेटवाइज सबसे ज्यादा केरल में है और कम्युनिटीवाइज सिख कम्युनिटी सबसे बड़ी लिट्रेट है... (**व्यवधान**)। आप जैसे लोग यही कहेंगे।

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA: It is not true.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: I will show you that encyclopaedia where it is mentioned. (*Interruptions*)... Because every day he is meeting the illiterate Sikhs.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are not discussing the literacy.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: I know that we are not discussing about literacy but a literate unemployed is more dangerous.

मेरे कहने का मकसद यह है कि मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब ने हरित क्रांति की, लेकिन आज पंजाब में हल चलाने वाला कोई नहीं दिखाई देता है। वहां बड़े ट्रेक्टर हैं। वहां मैनुअल काम नहीं होता है, मशीन से काम होता है। जब मशीन से पैदावार बढ़ाई जा रही है तो वहां का, रूरल पंजाब का, नवजवान

बेकार है और आप जानते हैं कि 'आइडल ब्रेन इज ए डेवल वर्कशाप' और यह वर्कशाप चलाने वाले कभी बम्बई से चले जाते हैं और वहां उन्हें तरह तरह की बातें सिखाते हैं कि तुम ऐसी मांगें करो। मेरे कहने का मकसद यह है कि जितनी भी सेन्ट्रल प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं और जो स्टेट प्राजेक्ट्स पेंडिंग हैं उन तमाम को क्लीयर किया जाय। सिर्फ यही नहीं, आपके माध्यम से मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब में जो पावर प्रोबलम है उसका निवारण करने के लिए पंजाब को एटोमिक पावर प्लान्ट दिया जाय। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारे प्रिय प्रधान मंत्री ने जो पहल की है जिसके बारे में कहा जा रहा था कि यह इन्हीं के सुझाव हैं जो प्रधान मंत्री ने माने हैं और क्योंकि इनको सारे के सारे बेवकूफ नजर आते हैं और एक ही आदमी इनको नजर आता है जो बंजाब का समझौता करा सकता है, वह वे खुद ही हैं मैं उन्हें याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे सुझाव इस तरफ से भी दिये जाते हैं। ऐसे सुझाव देने की हिम्मत इधर भी जो लोग बैठे हैं, आपकी तो उधर से सुझाव देने में बड़ाई होती है, प्रचार होता है आपकी दुकान चलती है और इधर ऐसे सुझाव देने से लोगों से शत्रुता होने का चांस होता है, इसके बावजूद भी ऐसे सुझाव दिये जाते हैं। आप ऐसी बात न कहें कि यह सुझाव उनकी पैतृक सम्पत्ति है। बुद्धि का विकास, जो संसद सदस्य बनता है सब की बुद्धि का विकास हो गया होता है। ऐसे सुझाव इस तरफ से भी दिये जाते हैं और वे माने जाते हैं। पर हमें आदत नहीं है अखबारों में जाने की, हमें आदत नहीं है क्रेडिट लेने की कि यह मेरा सुझाव था। महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूंगा कि जोधपुर डेटेन्यु जो छोड़े गये हैं, और भी जेलों से जितने लड़के छोड़े गये हैं उनको रिहैब्लीटेट करने के लिए या उनके लिये सेल्फ इम्पलाइमेंट स्कीम चलाने के लिए कुछ प्रावधान आपने इस बजट में रखा है या नहीं रखा है? अगर नहीं रखा है तो कृपया उसके लिये प्रावधान करने का कोई बंदोबस्त करें। क्यों उनको अभी काम की जरूरत है। अगर जेल से छोड़कर आप उनको फिर बेकार बैठा देंगे तो फिर कोई न कोई बंबई से और कलकत्ता से वहां पहुंच जायेगा, उनको भड़काने के लिए।

उपसभापति : आप बंबई और कलकत्ता को क्यों बीच में लाते हैं?

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : महोदया, मैं आप पर आक्षेप नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि मुझे पता है कि पिछले एक साल में आप पंजाब नहीं गई हैं?

महोदया कुछ जरूरी मुद्दे हैं। पंजाब में डाक्टरों की हड़ताल चल रही है। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि कन्फ्रंटेशन को न बढ़ाया जाय और तुरन्त इस स्ट्राइक को भंग करने की कोशिश की जाय सरकार डाक्टरों के साथ विचार विमर्श करे जो लेना-देना है देकर इसका फैसला करे। क्योंकि डाक्टरों का काम बड़ा अहम है और इस अहम काम में अड़चन आने से मरीजों की संख्या अस्पतालों में बढ़ती जाती है और उन्हें तकलीफ होती है। महोदया, मैं फिर याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि क्योंकि मैं भूल नहीं सकता जब मेरे दोस्त ने पंजाब को अनफार्च्युनेट स्टेट कहा। किसी भी हिन्दुस्तानी से चाहे वह काश्मीर का हो, चाहे कन्याकुमारी का हो, चाहे कच्छ का हो या कोहिमा का हो, आप किसी से भी पूछ लें वह कहेगा कि Punjab is a prosperous state पंजाब अनफार्च्युनेट कभी नहीं हो सकता। पंजाब मार्गदर्शक रहा है। पंजाब ने बड़ी मुसीबतों को झेला है। पंजाब ने बड़ी लड़ाइयां लड़ी हैं। पंजाब ने बड़ी कुर्बानियां दी हैं। पंजाब ने कभी बंटवारे की बात नहीं की और पंजाब न बंटवारे की बात करेगा। मैं सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान की बात नहीं करता। पूरे विश्व में कहीं भी पंजाबियों को देख लीजिए। अगर पांच हिन्दुस्तानियों को बुलाइये तो उसमें दो पंजाबी आ जायेंगे। अच्छे बिजनेसमैन बुलाइयें तो दो पजाबी आ जायेंगे, अच्छे पढ़े लिखे लोग बुलवाइये तो उसमें दो पंजाबी आ जायेंगे, डाक्टर बुलाइये उसमें आ जायेंगे,

[श्री रणजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया]

इंजीनियर बुलाइये उसमें आ जायेंगे, और मुझे यह कहने में शर्म भी नहीं आती कि अगर बदमाशों को बुलवाइये तो उसमें भी आ जायेंगे। यह इसलिए कि अगर वे नहीं आते तो इनकी दुकान कैसे चलेगी। इनकी दुकान चलाने के लिए इन्होंने पंजाबियों को बदमाश बनाया है। शर्म की बात है ये कि एक देशभक्त को देशद्रोही करार कराना चाहते हैं ये एक देशप्रेमी को बदमाश बना देना चाहते हैं। कानून के अंदर चलने वाले धर्मभीरू कालपुरुष इंसान को स्मगलर बनाना चाहते हैं। ये किस चीज का सपना देख रहे हैं? मैं इन्हें फिर आगाह करता हूं कि आज से खालिस्तान की बात करना छोड़ दें। खालिस्तान की अगर दलाली करनी होगी तो हमारे गले में बहुत ताकत है। हमें वो खालिस्तान नहीं चाहिए हम तो उसी गुरु के चेले हैं जिस गुरु ने यह कहा :—

मैं तो परम पुरख का दासा, देखन आया
'जगत तमासा,

जो मुझ को परमेसर उचरे हैं वो नरक
कुंड में परे हैं।'

इतना ही नहीं उन्होंने कहा मेरा अंगीठा जो छेड़ेगा, मेरी समाधि जो बनाएगा, मेरे नाम का स्थान जो बनाएगा वो निर्वंश हो जाएगा। महाराजा रणजीत सिंह ने वो हिमाकत की और महाराजा रणजीत सिंह के बाद उनकी पुश्तों का क्या हाल हुआ वह सब को पता है, उनके यहां चिराग जलाने के लिए आदमी न रहा। महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे हाऊस को अनुरोध करता हूं कि पंजाब का जो यह बिल पेश किया जा रहा है इसके लिए हमारा पूरा समर्थन है और समर्थन करते हुए फिर एक बार चेतावनी देता हूं कि पंजाब के मसले में और दूसरी बातें न करें। धन्यवाद।

उपसभापति : जैसे कि कुछ मैम्बर लोगों का ख्याल था कि लेट बहुत हो गया है इसको हम बाद में डिसकस करें। मैंने मंत्री जी से बात की है कि उनकी जो टेक्नीकल प्रोब्लम है वह मैं फिर आपके सामने रखती हूं। यह जो नम्बर 6 का आइटम है पंजाब एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल, 1989 वही जो सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्ज़ का है उसके लिए सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है। वह हम पास कर के लोकसभा में रिपोर्ट कर दें और उसके बाद वह प्रेजीडेंट साहब के पास जा कर पैसा रिलीज हो जाए यह प्रोब्लम है। तो अगर हाऊस को कोई ओब्जेक्शन न हो, वैसे भी हमें थोड़ी देर रुकना है लोकसभा के मेसेज की इन्तजार करनी है। एक दो स्पीकर्ज को बुला कर जैसे ही मेसेज आ जाता है वह बिल पास कर देते हैं जो सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स का है। बाकी जो हमारा आइटम नम्बर 5 है बिजनेस का वह हम कल डिसकस कर सकते हैं और पंजाब के मसले पर भी डिसकस जो हम करना चाहते हैं वह भी हो सकता है हम लोगों ने सब की प्रोब्लम को सामने रख कर के देखा है।

Now, I will call Mr. Sukomal Sen to speak... (*Interruptions*) Yoy will have to wait till we get the message from the Lok Sabha. It may take 5-10 minutes. These are all technical problems, with which we are bound. That is the only thing. (*Interruptions*) The Message has come. Secretary-General.

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

I. **The Income-tax (Amendment) Bil, 1989.**

II. **The Delhi Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1989.**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

I

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1989, as passed by Lok Sabha as its sitting held on the 29 March, 1989.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

II

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Delhi Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1989, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th March, 1989.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constution of India."

Madam, I lay a copy of each of the Bills on the table.

I. BUDGET (PUNJAB) 1989-90

II. PUNJAB APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1989, &

III. PUNJAB APPROPRIATION BILL, 1989 contd.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Punjab Appropriation Bill to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and Appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1989-90, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is going immediately before the Lok Sabha adjourns, Thank you very much for your cooperation. The other discussion will continue tomorrow according to the time allotted. I thank the hon. Members for their cooperation. The House stands adjourned till 11 O'clock tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at twenty-one minutes past seven of the Clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 30th March, 1989.